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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2441.

DEADLOCK OVER THE CANAL

No Progress Made With Present Treaty.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—The Cabinet meeting today was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the status of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba and the canal treaty with Colombia. The hitches that have occurred in the negotiations were discussed, as were also the prospects of settlement.

Secretary Hay, while presenting the subject of the canal negotiations, was not able to report that any progress had been made during the past week. In fact, it appears that the negotiations have come to a dead stop, and while no such thing as an ultimatum has passed, the precise situation may be described in the statement that the Colombian minister here, Concha, has distinctly informed the State Department that he cannot, in behalf of his government, accept the last proposition of the United States as a basis for a canal treaty. The State Department has already let it be known that it has come to the end of its concessions, so the chances of a renewal of the negotiations in the near future are not very bright.

This state of affairs will stimulate the negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the alternative route, but it now appears that the diplomatic representatives of those countries are not disposed to allow themselves to be used to coerce Colombia, and therefore are desirous of remaining in the background until it shall be clearly established that no treaty can be made between Colombia and the United States.

One of the statements of fact in connection with the Panama route which has been brought to the attention of the State Department is that the original canal concession will expire in 1914 and it has been suggested that the Colombian Government has that fact in mind and is disposed to refrain from making a treaty now, in the expectation that the franchise will lapse and it thus may be in a position to build the canal itself or to sell a new concession. Such a course would raise a very serious question between the Colombian government, the Panama Canal Company, the French government and the government of the United States as to whether or not a supplementary decree extending the concession ten years from 1904 was valid.

President Roosevelt laid before the Cabinet his annual message to Congress in completed form. It was sent to the printer today. Most of the features of the document were familiar to the members of the Cabinet, and only such parts of the message as had not been considered previously were read in full. All the members were present, except Secretary Root.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING

WASHINGTON, November 27.—President Roosevelt observed Thanksgiving day by taking a long horseback ride into the country. Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, his cousin, John Elliott, General Leonard Wood, Robert H. N. Ferguson, a former Rough Rider, and Douglass Robinson, he was driven to the outskirts of the city, where horses were waiting. They left the White House at 10:30 a. m., and were attired for a hard ride.

Tonight the President will have a number of personal friends and relatives to dinner.

Throughout the city the day was generally observed. Public business, except of the most pressing nature, was suspended. The principal attractions today are races and the football game between Georgetown University and Carlisle.

Republican Organization.

CHICAGO, November 25.—According to advices received by the Record-Herald, President Roosevelt contemplates certain changes in the organization of the Republican party. In the new order of affairs it is stated that Hanna will find no prominent place. As executive chairman of the Republican national organization, and James S. Clarkson, formerly of Iowa, but now Collector of the Port of New York, are leading possibilities for Hanna's job. The selection of a national chairman comes after the Presidential nomination, and while it is possible for many changes to take place in the time that must elapse, events now point to the choice of Payne or Clarkson.

Both Ambassador Tower and Count Cerniasevich state that the czar is in the best of health.

SAMOAN CHIEFS ARE REWARDED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—As a Christmas gift and greeting to twenty Tutuila chiefs on the island of that name in the Samoan group, President Roosevelt today sent twenty silver watches and chains. With these gifts the President also sent cordial good will and an acknowledgment of the loyalty of the chiefs and their people to the United States and promises of good government from Washington.

On each timepiece the name of the chief is inscribed with this in addition: "Presented by the President of the United States in recognition of his voluntary signing the instrument of cession April 17, 1900." A silver medal goes with each watch, also bearing suitable inscription.

These gifts are in acknowledgment of the voluntary act of Tutuila chiefs in 1900 when they forwarded to the Government of the United States a package containing the watches and medals was dispatched from the White House this morning by way of San Francisco. They ought to reach the Samoan Islands the latter part of December and it is expected that they will gladden the hearts of South Sea Islanders about Christmas time. The President's greeting, which was sent to each chief, is as follows:

Greeting:

Whereas, The chiefs and people of the islands of Tutuila, Anuu and neighboring small islands have of their own free will and pleasure, for the promotion of the peace and welfare of the people of said islands, for the establishment of a good and sound government and for the preservation of the rights and property of the inhabitants of said islands, solicited of the United States of America its supervision and protection; and

Whereas, This desire has been expressed by the hereditary representatives of the people of said islands in a declaration dated the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, executed according to Samoan custom and pledging allegiance to the Government of the United States of America;

Therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby express to the chiefs and people of said islands the gratification of the Government and people of the United States in receiving from the chiefs and people of the said islands their tokens of their friendship and their confidence in the just and friendly intentions of the United States. The local rights and privileges contained in said declaration will be respected and it is our earnest hope that peace, happiness and prosperity may make their permanent abode with the good people of these islands.

THE KAISER AND EMBASSADOR WHITE

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Emperor William in his farewell audience with Ambassador White today presented him with the gold medal of the Empire for science and art, which is given once a year to a person, either a German or a foreigner, who, in the opinion of the government, is best entitled to it. Emperor William said that while it was a pleasure to make the presentation, he did so on the recommendation of Chancellor von Buelow and Foreign Secretary von Richthofen. His Majesty added that as a personal remembrance he was having a porcelain vase made at the royal workshop here for Mr. White.

With Emperor William when Mr. White handed His Majesty President Roosevelt's letter of recall were Count von Ulenburg, the Grand Marshal of the court, and Baron von Demknoesbeck, the introducer of Ambassadors, who drove to the palace with Mr. White in an Imperial carriage. The United States flag was raised over the palace as Mr. White approached.

Emperor William was very cordial in his reception of the retiring Ambassador. His Majesty said he appreciated how much Mr. White had done to forward a good understanding between the United States and Germany, and added:

"The only thing you have ever done that I do not like is your leaving us." The Emperor alluded laughingly to Mr. Roosevelt's hard luck while bearing hunting in the South and begged to be remembered to him personally when Mr. White wrote to the President.

Quarantine Work Favorable.

Dr. L. E. Cofer returned in the Ventura last evening, after two months spent on the mainland. Dr. Cofer had many conferences while at Washington with the Surgeon General, and returns very well pleased with the prospects for the carrying out of his plans for the future development of his service here. The government accepted the compromise over the debatable land on the reef, and there are now no obstacles in the way of carrying out the plan of the quarantine service for the station here.

The Dutch Defeated.

THE HAGUE, November 27.—A dispatch from Achin, Sumatra, announces that Lieutenant Dekok and forty-five Dutch troops on board a barge on a river in the interior were recently attacked by a band of Achinese with the result that the barge sank and the Lieutenant and twenty men were drowned.

WILL LAY THE UNDERGROUND CABLE AT ONCE

Men Arrive to Put Down the Conductors Between the Young Building Office and the Landing Station on the Beach—Silvertown Making Good Time.

Lewis G. Martin, representative of the Okonite Company, which has the contract for the laying of the underground wires for the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, arrived in the city last evening to undertake the completion of the contract here. Mr. Martin brought with him Thomas Trebell, of San Francisco, the expert who will have charge of the putting in of the cables, who as well as an assistant, and two men to have charge of the work of splicing the wires.

When Mr. Martin left San Francisco it was the expectation that the Silvertown would reach that city, with the cable, not later than December 6th, and that the work of putting down the deep sea line would be commenced within a week from that time. He said last evening that his work in the Coast city had been all completed and the shore line laid from the station on the beach to the city office of the company, so that the ship would have nothing to do but land the end of the cable, and at once proceed on the journey between the Coast and this city.

The work of putting in the underground cable will not be delayed here. Mr. Martin will get out upon the ground this morning at sun up, and will devote the day to looking over the system of pipes, which are ready, for

the erection of the lines of cable, and getting the lay of the land so that he may begin work tomorrow, if possible. There is no time to spare and it is the expectation that the work will be given every minute possible until its completion.

Mr. Martin brought with him six reels of cable, which with the sixteen now here make the full eleven miles needed for the local job, and all the machinery which will be used in the putting in of the lines of insulated wires. The firm of Vincent & Belser will have charge of the preliminary work of getting the conduits in shape for the reception of the cable, and may have the providing of the necessary drays and extra men to finish the work of pulling through the great lines of lead covered conductors, which will furnish the electrical connection with the seashore.

The work of putting in the cable will commence at the city end and progress will be in active charge of this work, he had large experience, he at the present time having charge of all such work for the telephone company at San Francisco. The laying of the line here will consume some thing like two weeks, but it is the confident belief that everything will be in shape before the arrival of the Silvertown, which is now scheduled for about Christmas time.

SENATORS EXPECT TO END THEIR LABORS AT ONCE

General Opinion That M. P. Robinson Will Agree to Accept the Treasurership and Settle Matters.

Senators after frequent conferences yesterday were of the opinion last evening that the session would adjourn today with the work of the special session completed. All that prevented adjournment was the continued refusal of Mark P. Robinson to accept the Treasurership, but there were indications last evening that he would respond to the force of the arguments of his many friends, and agree to take the office.

The arrival of Senator Cecil Brown in the Ventura was followed by conferences, and it was said late last night that these would have the effect of

bringing the force of his influence to bear to secure the settlement desired in the office of the Treasury. There were several of his colleagues who saw him during the evening, and it was said unofficially that he would join with them to bring about the breaking of the deadlock.

That the session will end today is confidently expected by the men in authority, and notice was served on the employees to have their bills for service ready to submit today, on the basis of eleven days of work. The confirmation of the appointments is all that remains to be done.

FLEET GATHERING FOR MANEUVERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Since the arrival here of Rear Admiral Higginson's fleet of blue jackets of that command have been engaged, says a Herald dispatch from Culebra, in cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land which separates Great Harbor from the larger bay, thus affording easy passage from one harbor into the other.

The Panther with five hundred marines on board who have been doing guard duty on the isthmus of Panama, has arrived and was placed in quarantine as a precautionary measure. When it is thought safe her detachment will join the seven hundred now in camp, forming a full regiment, which will take part in the coming operations.

The torpedo flotilla of seven vessels has arrived from San Juan and gone to its berth in Great Harbor, where the vessels will be made ready for duty as scouts in the search problem.

The fleet is engaged in routine drills pending the arrival of the coilers, which are daily expected.

The bunters will be fitted in preparation for the search problem.

Gen. Nord's Movements

CAPE HAYTIEH (Hayti), November 27.—It is impossible to ascertain the real intentions of General Nord. At present he is marching on Port-au-Prince with about 10,000 men. He declares that he is not an aspirant for the Presidency of the Republic, but that he will insist on the election of his candidate for that office. The identity of the general's candidate is not known. The press of Cape Haytiah is in favor of General Nord.

There are 20,000 cripples in New York city.

SOME SOUTH SEA VILLAGES SHELLED

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 27.—According to advices received from Sydney by the steamer Aorangi, H. M. S. Sparrow has returned from a protracted cruise through the South Sea group. During the cruise the warship's officers annexed Suwarrow, Yasabel, Choleseul Islands, for Great Britain. At Malletta Island five villages of the natives were shelled to punish the Islanders for having killed a Fijian woman because she embraced Christianity. With a view to impressing the natives with the seriousness of the crime committed by them and of warning them against a recurrence of such acts, the Sparrow visited five places in the island of Malletta, namely, Auki, Sio, Uras, Kwai and Port Diamond, and at each place the villages were shelled and partially destroyed.

The steamer Ventura, which recently took lumber from this coast to the Orient, has foundered near Ho Klang, near New Zealand, when bound from Wellington to Hongkong with coal and 500 coffins containing the remains of Chinese for re-interment in China. The Aorangi brings news that on October 25 the Ventura struck the rocks southeast of Mount Egmont, and being floated, continued her voyage. Next day she began to fill and soon became unmanageable. All hands took to the boats and had barely time to get clear before the steamer sank. One of the boats, containing the captain, third officer and eleven of the crew, failed to reach shore. Those in the other boats which made land say the sinking boat was drawn under when the vessel foundered.

The Turkish Council has resolved to reject the application made by Great Britain for a coaling station at Bussorah.

SOUFRIERE ONCE MORE IN ERUPTION

KINGSTOWN (St. Vincent), November 26.—A violent eruption of La Soufriere, the fifth big outburst since the catastrophe on May 7, took place today. Georgetown and the village of Chateau Belaire, situated on the west coast of St. Vincent, were again evacuated by their inhabitants. Telephonic communication in those districts is interrupted, owing to fierce lightning. Subterranean rumblings can be heard, and volcanic clouds are seen from this city. The crater has been smoking constantly since the terrific eruption of October 16.

ECHOES OF RIO DE JANEIRO WRECK

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—A hearing was begun by Judge De Haven in the United States District Court, yesterday, on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's petition to be adjudged not liable for the Rio Janeiro accident, or, if liable, to have the liability limited to \$24,000.

Elliott McAllister, who for fifteen years has been the steamship company's counsel, was assisted by Attorney John E. Foulds, and there was a large array of legal talent to look out for the interests of claimants who demand damages for the death of the victims.

Attorney McAllister called as witnesses Pilot Frederick W. Jordan, Second Officer Graham Coughlan, Third Officer Charles J. Holland, Quartermaster Frederick Lindstrom, Dr. Arthur A. O'Neil, Captain Samuel Hauxhurst of the Mail Dock, and General Agent Alexander Center.

All these witnesses sought to show that discipline was maintained and the officers and crew did everything possible to save lives.

The principal witness heard on the other side was R. H. Long, a second class passenger, who made the statement that while he was on deck he heard the First Officer demand of the quartermaster why the latter was not at his post, the Quartermaster replying that his crew had deserted him.

The hearing will be resumed at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

TO FIGHT THE CUBAN TREATY

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Henry T. Oxnard has engaged a house here and is established for another winter's defensive campaign against Cuban reciprocity.

From present appearances there will be considerable delay in completing a treaty with Cuba that will be satisfactory to both sides, though General Tasker H. Bliss is under instructions to make all possible dispatch in reaching an arrangement with President Palma. If the treaty should be negotiated in time for the coming session, however, there will be determined opposition to it. There is some weakening perceptible in certain Senators in the Northwest, but in the main the so-called "insurgents" are still on deck, ready to show up the machinations of the sugar trust. One of them said today that he was satisfied that of the nineteen stalwarts at the last session fifteen could still be counted upon. He omitted the names of Senators Clapp and Nelson of Minnesota and one or two others who are said to be inclined now to vote for a reciprocity treaty.

GERMAN SHIPS FOR VENEZUELA

BERLIN, November 27.—Three additional cruisers, the Niobe, Ariadne and Amazone, have been ordered to leave Kiel and proceed to Venezuela. Telegraphic instructions were sent to the Navy Department yesterday evening ordering their immediate fitting out, and orders for the necessary supplies of ammunition and other equipment have been issued. It is expected that the three cruisers will be ready to sail about the middle of next week.

The Mad Mullah Busy.

ADEN (Arabia), November 27.—General Manning, of the Flying column, relieved Bobolite, Somaliland, November 19. He found 35 per cent of the men composing the garrison suffering from malarial fever. The Mad Mullah is in the vicinity of Mudug, preparing to contest any advance of the British.

Carnegie Convalescent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The convalescence of Andrew Carnegie is reported to be proceeding favorably, cables the Tribune correspondent from London. He has neither left his room nor bed, but is reported to be doing well in every respect, and is anxious to return to America.

Holene's Captain Must Answer.

The Examiner states that the schooner Holene when arriving from Honolulu at San Francisco on Nov. 11, had twenty-five boxes of tea on board which were not on her manifest. These were confiscated and the Captain will have to answer for his dereliction.

MITCHELL 'WORKING ON REPORT

Burton on Hand But Foster Still Away.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), November 22.—The Capitol is rapidly filling up with arriving statesmen, preparatory to the session of Congress which begins in one week. President Roosevelt has invited some of the most prominent Republicans in the party to be here next Monday to consult over provisions of his message prior to sending the copy to the public printer. Speaker Henderson is coming tomorrow night and will remain till the beginning of the session, and his prospective successor, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, is expected here this evening. Nothing has yet been heard of the Hawaiian contingent, further than a dispatch from Chicago in this morning's papers that ex-Queen Liliuokalani is en route to Washington, occupying a "lower four" in a Pullman sleeper.

Senator Burton of Kansas has reached town, but Senator Foster, the other of the Senatorial trio who visited Hawaii, is not at hand and Senator Mitchell has thus far done about all the work on the report of Hawaiian conditions that has been done.

Important matters from a Hawaiian standpoint have been consummated in the last day or two, the news of which will undoubtedly reach Hawaii before this letter. The conference with Attorney General Knox over the Pacific cable was most satisfactory and, as the press dispatches have stated, cleared away all the real obstacles. The most interesting feature of the agreement was that for laying the cable to Shanghai, which is regarded here as a forerunner of large commercial developments in that section of China. Hongkong will, it is believed, lose much of its importance as a cable center and Shanghai will increase accordingly.

President Roosevelt now has under consideration the only remaining point of dispute and that, it is believed, will be speedily settled. The cable officials want specific authority to make land connections with lines in China, which, as the proposed agreement now stands, they would be prohibited from doing.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty seems to be getting in harder and harder sledding, and predictions that the treaty will fall altogether at the short session are now becoming more numerous. Some think it probable that the President will not recommend, mention, Cuban reciprocity in his closing message, even after he emphasizes in his public speeches last summer that it was to be put through under whiff and spur. ERNEST G. WALKER.

MILLIONS OF ACRES FOR CATTLE RANCH

SALT LAKE, Nov. 27.—The purchase of millions of acres of Mexican territory along the border of the United States for the purpose of creating one of the largest cattle raising ranches in the world, is the result of recent negotiations of American capitalists with Utah men as principals. The Utah men involved in the transaction are J. D. Wood, W. S. McCormick, F. J. Hagenbarth, H. C. Wood and Josiah Barnett. Associated with them is O. M. Stafford, a banker and capitalist of Cleveland.

The purchased land comprises nearly 4,000 square miles of territory and extends along the border for 150 miles from a point sixteen miles west of El Paso, Texas. The purchase involves an initial expenditure of fully one million dollars. It is the intention of the promoters of the enterprise to make this Mexican ranch a breeding ground for cattle and for this purpose will place from 7,500 to 10,000 cows upon the land the coming season.

Cable Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Commercial Cable Company has filed with the Department of Justice a written acceptance of the terms and conditions on which the President has consented that it may construct a cable between the United States and the Philippines and China. The company, therefore, will now be given the privilege of using the soundings taken by the Government vessel Neru, which surveyed the Pacific ocean with the purpose of obtaining full information as to the best route for a cable between the Pacific Coast and the Philippine Islands and Asia.

British Secret Service Men.

Among the passengers on the Ventura bound for the Colonies is "T. H. Blackall," wife and valet. The former is said to be an English nobleman travelling "incog" for the British government on a secret mission. He has lately been in the Orient.

BOYD'S PLACE VACANT

Senate Decides to Concur In His Removal.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

But one more duty remains for the senate, and that is to confirm the appointments which, it is expected, will be submitted to the body this morning. The first stage of the business has been carried through, the creating of vacancies in the offices where the Governor found it advisable to ask for a clear field. This was done yesterday afternoon when, by a vote of 8 to 4, the senate declared vacant the office of J. H. Boyd. Later, upon notification of the action of the senate, the Governor served notice to this effect upon the former superintendent.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the Department of Public Works was presented to the senate yesterday morning, and its consideration was laid over until the afternoon session at the request of members of the minority party. When it came up there was a full senate to listen to the arguments which might be made upon the question. As soon as the president of the body called up the report Senator McCandless moved that it be accepted. The report bears with it the approval of the course of the Governor and advice to him to remove the official.

Senator Kalanokalani arose at once and moved that the report be laid on the table, and its consideration be deferred until the meeting of the senate in regular session in the spring.ACHI raised the point that the motion was out of order because of its composite character, and it was renewed by the Home Rule leader in form deferring the consideration of the resolution until the term of 1903. Nakapahu seconded and, without debate, the motion was lost, there being only five Home Rule votes for postponing, while the Democratic member voted with the Republicans, making eight.

The motion then came up on the proposal to adopt the report of the committee, and this carried, 8 to 4. Kaohi not voting with his fellow Home Rulers. The secretary was then instructed to notify the Governor of the action of the senate, and the Boyd incident was closed. The report of the committee was as follows:

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 30, 1902.
Honorable C. L. Crabbe, President of the Senate.

Sir:—Your special committee to whom was referred the Governor's message, making certain charges against the Superintendent of Public Works, and declaring his intention by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to remove said Superintendent of Public Works, J. H. Boyd, from office, beg leave to report that we have looked thoroughly into the charges made against Mr. Boyd, have also looked into the general affairs and examined the system of books kept in the department.

Your committee have had lengthy interviews with J. H. Boyd, B. H. Wright, H. E. Cooper, the clerks of the Public Works Department, and several other witnesses, relative to the charge in the Governor's message against Mr. Boyd of cash shortages and also with reference to other matters connected with the Public Works Department.

We did not have the books experted, as we found that this had been done twice this year by the Deputy Auditor. We found the system of books and the method of keeping the same, good, more especially with certain changes inaugurated by the present Acting Superintendent H. E. Cooper. The most important change is in the way cash payments are now received. All cash receipts are now received over the counter by the cashier, as they should be, and at the end of each day turned over to the chief clerk, who gives the cashier a receipt for the same. Under Superintendent J. H. Boyd, cash was received and turned over to the chief clerk who gave the cashier no receipt for the same. Cash was also received by Mr. Boyd in the back office, who either turned it over to the chief clerk or kept it in his own possession, keeping a memorandum of the transaction either on loose paper or in two "special" books (called by the Governor's message) that appeared to be his own property, and did not belong to the regular system of books belonging to the department. Cash thus received and not turned over to the cashier by Mr. Boyd, was usually paid over to the cashier by him in the morning.

Your committee was appointed more particularly to investigate the charges made by the Governor against the Superintendent of Public Works, but we feel that the department with its various branches should be more thoroughly examined, and we recommend that a committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the department and report to the Senate at the regular session of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,
H. P. BALDWIN
J. D. PARIS
PALMER P. WOODS

The senate also adopted the following report on the Treasury Department:

WRIGHT'S SHORTAGE AND FLIGHT

Hon. C. L. Crabbe, President of the Senate.

Sir:—Your committee to which the investigation of the Treasury Department

funds. It is a method quite likely to lead to mistakes in accounting for public funds, and makes the way easy for the perpetration of fraud.

On Mr. Boyd's return from San Francisco, October 22, 1902, the Governor, after an interview with him, made a demand on Mr. Boyd to make an accounting to the Public Works Department of \$3,000 received by him from T. H. Davies & Co. in April, 1902, for improving certain streets in Hilo, and also certain other moneys received by him for land sales that had not been accounted for at the Public Works Department.

On October 27th, 1902, Mr. Boyd made three deposits in the Superintendent of Public Works office, one of \$3,000 (Davies & Co. money), one of \$2,995; also one of \$231.39.

The amount of \$2,995 was made up as follows: One item of \$1,800 which was credited to land sales as having been received from Mrs. Rose on the 31st day of April, 1901. The actual amount paid in was \$1,850. There is no entry of the \$50 in any of the books. The balance, \$1,195, was for receipts from sales of lots on Tantalus, together with interest on the deferred payments, from purchasers. The dates of the patents of the Tantalus lots are:

	Payments.	Interest.
Nov. 24, 1897		
H. Schultze	\$ 166.25	\$ 34.90
Feb. 13, 1902—		
W. L. Wilcox	125.00	14.75
March 26, 1901—		
Andrew Brown	100.00	28.18
April 26, 1901—		
A. C. Lovekin	158.75	33.45
Dec. 27, 1901		
C. F. Peterson	182.50	23.47
Feb. 13, 1902—		
A. V. Gear	150.00	15.75
Feb. 13, 1902—		
Fred Harrison	212.50	37.18
Feb. 13, 1902—		
Dr. Cooper	150.00	29.71
	\$1,195.00	\$231.39

It will be observed that the above payments extend over a period of time from November, 1897, to February, 1902, but were not turned into the Treasury until October 27, 1902, after the Governor had made a demand on him for the same.

The following items are for land sales which have not been accounted for on the books of the Public Works Department, and for which Mr. Boyd has been indicted by the Grand Jury:

June 30, 1899, deed; J. D. Holt, Jr., an entry appears in J. H. Boyd's memorandum sales book, page 62, to-wit: "June 1899, J. D. Holt, in full" \$1,800.00 (It seems evident that 3,500 had been scratched and altered to 1,800.)

Balance	\$1,700.00
Sept. 15, 1900, deed, F. S. Lyman, et al.	\$ 350.00
Apr. 29, 1901, deed; Mary A. S. Pose, 1850	50.00
(Entry in J. H. Boyd's sales book, page 72, Oct. 25, 1902, Mary A. Rose, in full, 1890)	
June 10, 1901, deed; E. S. Cunha	500.00
March 18, 1902, deed, Honolulu Clay Co	200.00
Mar. 24, 1902, Pat. No. 4587, Dr. Chas. B. Cooper	1,650.00

Not accounted for . . . \$4,450.00

Your committee interviewed Mr. Boyd in regard to each item separately. He could give no explanation of the—

J. D. Holt . . . Shortage \$1,700.00
F. S. Lyman . . . Shortage 350
Mary A. S. Rose . . . Shortage 50

He said he had turned over to B. H. Wright, chief clerk, the following shortages:

E. S. Cunha \$ 500
Honolulu Clay Co. 200
Dr. C. B. Cooper 1,650

Mr. Stillman, a clerk in the Public Works Department, says he saw Mr. Boyd give the Charles B. Cooper check for \$1,650 to B. H. Wright. Mr. Wright denied to your committee having received from Mr. Boyd the three above amounts.

We find the following shortages in the Department books, chargeable to B. H. Wright, chief clerk:

1902 August receipts . \$4,428.57
Paid Treasury Account
August receipts . . . 1,003.82

To be accounted for . . . \$3,424.75

Sept. 1 to 6 including receipts \$2,627.73
Paid Treasury Account
above 1,070.38

To be accounted for . . . \$1,557.35

September

B. H. Wright has been indicted by the Grand Jury for

Electric Co's check drawn by him \$ 289.53

After thorough investigation, your committee are of the opinion that the irregular methods practiced by the Superintendent of Public Works in handling public funds, and also the cash shortages, reflect on his competency and integrity.

We therefore recommend that the Senate approve of the Governor's purpose to remove Mr. J. H. Boyd from the office of Superintendent of Public Works and advise him to take such action.

Your committee was appointed more particularly to investigate the charges made by the Governor against the Superintendent of Public Works, but we feel that the department with its various branches should be more thoroughly examined, and we recommend that a committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the department and report to the Senate at the regular session of the Legislature.

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(Continued on Page 7)

CUBANS FAIL TO FIX TERMS

No Reciprocity Treaty Framed by the Government at Havana.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), November

20.—The framing of a reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not yet completed and the work upon the much advertised instrument drags.

Congress is now only ten days away, and there is almost no hope that the treaty will be ready for the Senate, as it ought to be, by the time Congress convenes. Indeed, if any treaty is ever framed in the face of present obstacles it may not be ready until after the holidays and that gives its enemies additional opportunities to defeat its ratification.

The work was taken away from Senator Quesada, the Cuban minister here, recently and now the authorities in Havana are struggling with the task. There are evidences of foreign interference, particularly on the part of the British minister, instigated by British merchants who are loth to allow the Americans to gain any undue advantage in the matter of trade.

Just now it looks as though the treaty would surely be doomed for this Congress, but, of course, there may be some developments soon that will change the aspect of things. President Roosevelt is as thoroughly committed to a Cuban reciprocity treaty as a President possibly can be, and the inference is that he will leave nothing undone to press it to a ratification this winter. But the Cubans must first consent to the framing of a treaty and if they do not hasten to comply with the wishes of this government in that particular of course this government cannot be held responsible in the minds of the Cuban people.

THE MITCHELL COMMISSION.

Senator Mitchell, chairman of the sub-committee that went to Hawaii last summer, is still laboring earnestly on the testimony submitted in the Islands. I saw him today entering the Department of Justice for a word with Attorney General Knox about some matters affecting his own constituents. "There is nothing new I can say about the Hawaiian investigation," said the Senator. "No, we have held no meeting yet of the sub-committee. My colleagues, Senators Foster and Burton, did not come as I expected."

It was reported several days ago from Kansas that Senator Burton had started for Washington, but he has not yet arrived. Senator Mitchell is unable to specify any date when the report of the committee will be ready, but of necessity it cannot be until quite a while after he has had opportunity to meet and consult with his colleagues.

Assistant Attorney General Russell has in charge the investigation of the Organic law as affecting the right of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to impose municipal and county taxes. He told me today that he had a lawyer looking up the authorities for him, but that no decision had yet been reached and probably would not be for at least a little time.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Department of the Interior mailed today to Governor Dole a complete copy of his annual report. The Governor has already received the proof sheets, as did the Advertiser. When Governor Dole returned the corrected proof he embodied in it another recommendation, which was not in the original copy. This was a recommendation that election inspectors should serve two years instead of four years, as at present, and that the Governor of the Territory should be empowered to remove these inspectors at his discretion. This recommendation was embodied in the Governor's report as finally printed, and Secretary Hitchcock makes a note of it in his annual report, which will be out now in a few days.

THE PORTO RICANS

Some weeks ago I mentioned the essential facts in Governor Dole's report to the Interior Department about the alleged ill-treatment of Porto Ricans in Hawaii. Since then, and a few days ago, the Department has made public the text of Governor Dole's letter. The entire report will be forwarded to the Governor of Porto Rico, who made the complaint on which Governor Dole was requested to report. Mr. Dagatau, the commissioner from Porto Rico, was made acquainted with the facts of the situation long before the complaint with the Governor of Porto Rico was filed and told prominent people here that he was entirely satisfied that his constituents in Hawaii had no just cause to complain.

The latest phase of the controversy is an attempt by the Federation of Labor to stir it further. That organization has passed a resolution authorizing an investigation and asking that Congress be asked to appropriate money for transporting the Porto Ricans back to their former homes if the complaint is shown to have foundation.

Governor Dole's letter of transmission presents the case of the Porto Ricans as follows:

"After the receipt of the complaint I instructed my private secretary, Mr. A. G. H. Jr., to proceed to the Porto Rico plantation, the locality in which most of the recent complaints have originated and investigate such complaints and ascertain the sentiment of the Porto Ricans of that plantation in regard to the proposition of being returned to Porto Rico."

"I enclose his report and other papers as described below."

Of the several inclosures noted by Governor Dole one or two are of marked interest. The original complaint was sent to the Governor of Porto Rico by Pedro J. Agostini, the father of one of the workmen, and Governor Dole incloses a copy of Agostini's letter.

"Take into consideration the prayers of these unfortunates," petitions Agostini the elder, "and help them, and may God recompense you for it with an eternal blessing for you and your family."

The original petition is written and signed in one hand. Its phrases are very general. Among other things, it sets forth:

"We Porto Ricans that happen to be here, find ourselves more than trampled on, even to the point of wishing ourselves dead; we are here like slaves, and we beg you to see if we can obtain it from your goodness that you should take measures so that we can return to our own country, so as not to be maltreated, because we do not deserve it. They treat us like one who is in prison, to the extent that it is good policy to take us away from those that we meet in the said plantation, so it is that, being terrified, we send supplication to our honorable sir, that he may illumine the way with favor to see that if we cannot return to our beloved Borinquen, which for the first time we have left, to seek our prosperity, and have met our perdition in the territories of Oceania, which, although under the dominion of the stars and stripes, we do not consider as under your orders."

"We are more than slaves here, and we cannot resist longer the savagery that is coming to every one of us Porto Ricans; they are every day inflicting more barbarities upon us. The first thing is that the pay is small; it is not according to what was offered us before we left Porto Rico; the second is that the store stand us for half our day's wage, and the result for us is not what it should be."

Of the testimony taken by Mr. Hawes, that given by Julio Agostini was the most vigorous in support of the charges. Some of his answers to Mr. Hawes' questions follow:

"Do you know anything about this complaint?"

"Yes, I got it up."

"Did you write and sign those names?"

"Yes, I wrote it all. They all gave me permission to sign their names, and they knew what it contained."

"In the complaint it is stated that they have been trampled on. By whom and how were they trampled on?"

"We have been trampled on because the promises made us have not been fulfilled. They agreed to give us only ten hours work a day, and we have to work eleven and one-quarter hours."

"What time do you get to work in the fields?"

"From 6, 6:30 to 7 o'clock."

"What time do you stop work?"

"At 4:45 to 5 o'clock."

"How long do you have for lunch?"

"Three-quarters of an hour."

"Can you explain to me how this makes eleven and one-quarter hours work a day?"

"We are made to get up at 5:30 and start for work then."

"Are your wages more than you expected when you came here?"

"Yes more than I expected."

"Then you have no complaint on this score?"

"Yes, I have. They get more on other plantations."

"How are you treated like slaves, as mentioned in the complaint?"

"Because we have to get up at 5:30 in the morning and when it is dark, and go to work."

"Is that the only way you are treated like slaves?"

"In that way, and in having to work eleven and one-quarter hours instead of ten hours."

Mr. Hawes submits a summary of the testimony and of his observations.

"After dinner I was driven by the manager, with the interpreter, to the quarters of the Porto Ricans, and there interviewed a number of others," he says.

"They all wanted to go back to Porto Rico but had no specific complaints to make. They all said that they thought their hours were longer than promised, but that their pay was more. Nearly all had seen or heard of the complaint being circulated and had given permission to have their names placed on the same. They all look very healthy and the children are fat and strong. I found nothing that led me to think that they were ill treated or that they did not get enough to eat, although the amount of food they are able to buy is in proportion to the amount of work they do."

"In concluding this report, I would say that the Porto Ricans of Paauhau plantation are, as far as looks are concerned, a healthy looking lot and are as well treated as any of the other laborers on the plantation, and, if anything are favored on account of their inability to take care of themselves. Their dissatisfaction seems to be mainly that they are homesick and miss the life of their own country. Probably if they were returned to Porto Rico they would regret leaving the Islands."

THE COINAGE BILL.

Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department was unable to present to President Roosevelt in time for incorporation in the annual message a recommendation for the enactment into law of the coinage bill. However, there is good prospect for the passage of that bill in the house this winter. It is altogether probable that there will be a call of committees in the house early in the session and Chairman Southard can easily call the coinage bill up then and a majority vote would suffice to carry it.

For several days it has been assured that "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois will be the speaker of the next House. The opposition has been rapidly fading away and Mr. Cannon will have the place unanimously. That is a subject for some gratification on the part of Hawaii, as "Uncle Joe" is the friend of the Territory, has visited out there, and has some idea of conditions. He will not, however, succeed to his office for a year yet.

HOTEL MANAGER LAKE.

Mr. P. W. Lake, of Honolulu, was here a few days since, a guest at the New Willard Hotel, now the finest hotel in the Capital, but left early in the week. "There will be opened next May in Honolulu," said he, "a magnificent modern hotel, which will represent an investment of \$1,750,000. As I will have the post of manager of this establishment, I have come to the states to look over some of the finest of the hostleries in the big cities and get definite ideas as to the modes of operating them. Our new hotel is to be built and equipped without thought of expense. Its owner is Mr. Alexander Young, a rich Scotchman who has made a large fortune in the manufacturing business and who has planned this more as a monument than as a money-making proposition. It will be six stories high, steel construction, with marble interior, a roof garden, and its own light and waterworks. The large number of high-class people who come to Hawaii, not only from the United States, but the Orient, is sufficient guarantee that the enterprise will be a financial success."

"Hawaii will for all time the most attractive of our government's outlying possessions. It is well worth the most favorable attention of Congress and the Executive, and our special needs should be studied if any interest is taken in the welfare of the Islands. Right now our only difficulty is the scarcity of labor. The best laborers we can get are the Chinese, but because of their exclusion the planters on the sugar estates are seriously embarrassed. If at the coming session of Congress we can get some relief along this line the Island Territory will soon reach a high pitch of prosperity."

Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood are in New York this week attending the horse show, and are guests at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WHAT IS A COUGH?

A spasmodic effort to expel the mucus from the bronchial tubes. A cold causes a more abundant secretion of mucus, and when the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed, they are extremely sensitive to the irritation. Unless care is taken, the cold may result in pneumonia, which is swift and deadly. If the cold is a lingering one, the more leisurely but equally fatal consumption may set in. Do not neglect a cold or cough. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The land office, in the effort to probe frauds, has held up timber and stone entries in California, Oregon and Washington.

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HITCH ON TREASURY APPOINTEE

Robinson's Refusal Breaks the List.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mark P. Robinson yesterday afternoon refused, in a letter addressed to Governor Dole, to permit the consideration of his name as a candidate for nomination as Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii. This withdrawal of the man who was practically the keystone of the situation, has thrown the entire combination out of joint, and as a result it is not at all likely that the nominations will be sent to the Senate today.

Governor Dole was ready yesterday to fill all the offices which are vacant. The nominations which would have gone to the Senate this morning but for the conclusion of Mr. Robinson to refuse to permit consideration of himself, were to have been: Treasurer, M. P. Robinson; Superintendent of Public Works, Henry E. Cooper; Auditor, J. H. Fisher. This list, the result of long and earnest conferences on the part of the Executive, senators and members of the Republican committee, represents concessions on the part of each and mutual understandings which created the utmost harmony in the ranks.

For two hours the caucus of Republicans discussed the situation last evening and there was unanimous feeling that every pressure should be brought to bear upon Mr. Robinson to cause him to listen to the call of civic duty, and take up the work of the Treasury. It was with the hope that such pressure might be successful that finally the meeting adjourned without definite action. There were many other matters brought up, relating to minor officials and methods of procedure, but action was deferred on all, according to the statements of men who were interested in the outcome of the meeting.

There is not under consideration the name of any other prominent Hawaiian to take the Treasury office in the event of the continued refusal of Mr. Robinson, though it is probable that if it is a final decision on his part there will be new candidates brought forward. The Senate will not be able to adjourn today probably, and the session may run to the end of the week.

Among the gossip which was current about the politicians last evening, was the statement that the resignation of E. P. Dole would reach the Governor soon. The statement was coupled with another that his health did not permit the hard work of the office. This could not be verified last evening though there were several persons who admitted having heard the gossip to this effect. It was said also that the resignation of Henry E. Cooper as Secretary of the Territory, was ready to be forwarded as soon as he was promoted to the Territorial office. There is no name connected with the office of Secretary except that of George R. Carter, who has been, according to rumor, assured of the appointment by the President, if he should decide to accept it.

There will be a conference this morning prior to the meeting of the Senate which may have to do with the adjustment of the difficulties attending the appointments, and it is also likely that there will be no action by the Governor until tomorrow.

THE CONDITION OF PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of W. H. Elliott, commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico, announces substantial progress along all government lines in the island. Much attention is being paid to road building and bridge construction, in order to assure to labor the means of reaching the markets with the products of the soil. The Porto Ricans are being instructed what to plant and how to cultivate most economically and profitably. Sanitary rules and regulations have been introduced and the people encouraged in habits of cleanliness and correct living, and also assisted in matters affecting trade and commerce at home and abroad. Concerning public lands, the report says the various departments of the Federal government will be asked to make known their wishes concerning properties at present occupied by or needed for their accommodation. The bulk of the property involved comprises lands of little value, but which may, if the island continues to develop and prosper, as conditions now prevailing warrant the hope, become salable. They need to be located and their boundaries determined. It is hoped that all questions be settled and presidential action secured in time for the legislative assembly of Porto Rico to provide for the disposition of the island property at the session to be held during January and February, 1903.

The Yukon Excited.

SEATTLE, Wash. Nov. 25.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Dawson says that the Yukon is wildly excited over the election of a member of Parliament, the first in the history of the country. Ex-Governor Ross and Joseph Clark are the candidates. Dawson will go for Ross heavily, but Clark is strong among the miners on the creek. Ross is at Victoria and will not visit the Yukon district while Clark is on the stump, holding meetings every night. The fight is a close one and is being hotly contested.

SENATE HEARS REPORTS ON MANY DEPARTMENTS

Appointments Are Not Made and the Work of the Day Consists of Filing Statements.

Without nominations from the Governor to enable then to fill all the vacant places in the government, the senate finds itself compelled to stay another day, and to work for the intervening time as well. Two sessions of the body were held yesterday, three reports being received and filed, and then adjournment until this morning was the order.

The afternoon session of the senate was the shortest on record, for President Crabbe had not more than called the body to order when Senator Baldwin was on his feet and moving for adjournment. The second came from the Home Rule side, and there was no objection from any member to this course, so the day's work was closed. The morning's session was a busy one, though there was no business of extreme importance, the three reports received being in relation to departments which were not under scrutiny because of recommendations for changes in the personnel. The first one submitted was that of the Committee on Public Instruction. The report was as follows:

WORK OF SCHOOLS.

Hon. C. L. Crabbe, President of the Senate, T. H.

Sir.—Your committee to whom was referred the Department of Public Instruction would report as follows: Your committee have interviewed the Superintendent and inquired into the working of the department.

We find that the books appear to be correct although they have not been audited for over two years or since the present Superintendent has been in charge.

The only money handled by the department is rents from school lands amounting to about \$1,000 per annum which is paid into the treasury as a government realization, this is also true of money received from book sales and for sales of articles from the Reform school. These amounts are paid in monthly to the treasury.

The payment of teachers is made by treasury warrants.

Your committee find that the department is carried on in a systematic and satisfactory manner and reflects credit on those in charge.

Respectfully submitted,
S. W. WILCOX,
J. D. PARIS,
L. NAKAPAAHU.

Senator McCandless at once took up the matter of the removal of the Reform School from its present location to the new situation near Kahuku, where buildings are to be constructed. He said it was not a good change, as it would be a source of continual expense on account of the transportation of persons and supplies, and that if kept in the vicinity of Honolulu there would be a great saving to the government.

Senator Isenberg said such inquiry was beyond the scope of the work before the committee and so moved the adoption of the report. Senator McCandless urged that action should be had at once owing to the fact that removal was imminent. Senator Dickey moved that the report be received and filed, as it contained no recommendation.

Senators Baldwin and Wilcox took the stand that the committee had no reason for further action and as well that nothing could be done now, as the last legislature had made the change and appropriated the money for the construction of the buildings.

Senator Achi sided with Senator McCandless, saying that it was bad public policy to remove the school, and saying that he thought the committee should look into all these matters. The Senator then moved that the report be referred back, with instruction to take up the Reform School question, and secured a second. Senator Kalauokalani seconded the motion to receive and file, saying that the action of the last legislature could not be nullified by the senate now. The motion of Achi was lost and that of Dickey carried and the report was filed.

Senator Dickey then reported for the second time from the Attorney General's Department committee as follows:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, Dec. 2, 1902.

Hon. C. L. Crabbe, President of the Senate.

Sir.—Your committee to investigate the Department of the Attorney General, beg leave to report as follows:

They have examined into the workings of the department and found the same in order.

There is no money taken in in the office of the Attorney General, and no books are kept there. The legal work of the department is divided between the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General. The two latter attend the courts in Honolulu, and when one of them can be spared, he is sent to the outer districts as prosecuting officer.

The legal business of the Department in Honolulu has been so great during the past two years that on eight occasions an outside lawyer has been employed to represent the Government on the other Islands. In addition to this, five hundred dollars has been paid to A. G. M. Robertson as a retainer in the fishery cases.

The work of the Attorney General himself has been principally to prepare opinions for the benefit of the Executive, in doubtful matters growing out of the transition period, and on matters caused by the changes under the organic act; to examine and pass upon all

vouchers, which include those of the sheriffs, police and prisons throughout the Islands.

The committee has been handicapped by the absence of the Attorney General on the other Islands.

Your committee examined the books at the Police Department and wish to highly commend the system of book-keeping and the manner in which they are kept, the system of checks and counter checks are such as to make it almost an impossibility for errors to occur, or the Government to be defrauded. It would be well for a similar system to be adopted throughout the Islands.

Your committee recommends that the next Legislature, in case the County Bill does not greatly reduce the work of the department, should appropriate a salary for an additional assistant to the Attorney General, as the present force is entirely inadequate to perform the labor required.

Respectfully submitted,
C. H. DICKEY, Chairman.
JOHN T. BROWN.

I agree with the other members of the committee in the above report, with the exception of the last part in regard to an additional assistant to the Attorney General. I do not believe that a good policy to increase the number of officers.

W. C. ACHI.

After the reception of this report, Senator McCandless read the following from the Public Lands Bureau:

PUBLIC LANDS BUREAU.

Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1902.

Hon. C. L. Crabbe, President of the Senate.

Sir.—Your committee appointed to examine the Department of Public Lands, beg to report as follows:

On Saturday, November 22, we began our examination. Owing to the illness and absence of the cashier, our first act was to seal the strong box in the safe, which contained the cash. The balance of the day was devoted to checkings and examinations.

On Monday the cashier appeared, the cash was counted and found to contain the following:

Gold and silver coins	\$154.25
Receipts for salaries and incidentals	773.00
Treasury warrants	208.35
Plantation draft	195.85
Plantation draft	43.52

Making a total of \$1,375.17.

But for lack of sufficient time, we have been unable to verify this balance.

Your committee disapproves most emphatically of the custom of the Commissioner allowing his sub-agents to remit as cash warrants and receipts for warrants of incidentals, as this allows the employees of the Department to realize on accounts for incidentals, instead of allowing them to pass through the regular channels, the same as the general public. We would like to mention the fact that the methods of keeping the accounts are obsolete and cumbersome; and while they are apparently plain to the employees of the Department, they are by no means so to the uninitiated, and without the aid of the employees, who, by the way, have grown up with the Department, it would require much time and trouble, to make a complete and satisfactory proof of the actual conditions existing. We would suggest and advise radical changes—the condensing and systematizing of all accounts, making them readily understood by any one at all familiar with accounts.

So far as the examinations have gone, there have been discovered no serious irregularities, but we have found clerical errors, discrepancies and delays. We also wish to state that we have had quite a number of complaints, more especially by those who have been delayed in receiving their patents, after having fully complied with the laws and among those some were well founded.

We have also had complaints of favoritism being shown, those from persons on Hawaii and elsewhere, but thus far we have been unable to verify them. From lack of time to complete at present, these investigations, we would recommend that a committee consisting of three members of the Senate, be appointed to complete the examinations of the Department, and that a thorough investigation of all complaints be made and the general conditions now existing, at the regular session of the Senate in February, A. D. 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

L. M. McCANDLESS,
C. H. DICKEY,
J. B. KAOHI.

The report, having no recommendation, was treated like the others and placed on file. Several communications from the Executive Department, acknowledging the communications of the senate, were read, and the senate went over.

To prevent crup begin in time. The first symptom is hoarseness, this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given, all tendency to crup will soon disappear. Even after the crup cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy as it contains nothing injurious. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

READY TO GO AHEAD

War Department to Begin Its Work.

Within two weeks' time the United States expects to have chosen a site in Honolulu whereon will be located one of the largest and most complete military posts in the country. Authorization was received by United States Attorney Breckons in yesterday's mail to act in conjunction with Major Edgar Davis, head of the military forces of Hawaii, and Captain G. McK. Williamson, depot quartermaster, in securing an available site in order that work might be commenced immediately.

There are four sites under consideration, all of land already reserved for the use of the United States army, but upon which leases are held by private parties. The sites from which the choice will be made are located at Diamond Head, Moanalua, Punchbowl and Pearl Harbor, and the officials expect that they will be able to send to Washington upon the Peru, December 12th, notification of the acceptance of an offer for the leases upon one of these tracts, which will be submitted to the Secretary of War.

United States Attorney Breckons is under instructions to secure the desired tract amicably if possible, but if a fair value is not placed upon the site so chosen, then to proceed to condemn the tract. It is the wish of the Federal authorities here to procure the cancellation of the necessary leases to the site selected, as soon as possible, in order that there can be no delay in the commencement of the work of establishing a military post on Oahu.

If legal action is necessary there will probably be a delay of one or two years, as is the case in the Pearl Harbor suits, and there will be an indefinite delay in the beginning of the work. There is an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the building of coast fortifications in the general military bill, which contains also a provision that a portion of this may be used for the purchase of leases in Hawaii.

The section of the bill referred to is as follows:

"For the construction of buildings and the enlargement of such military posts, as in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary, and for the erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with adopted project for sea-coast defenses, and for the purchase of suitable building sites for said barracks and quarters, two million dollars: Provided that the Secretary of War is authorized to acquire leases in such lands in Hawaii as have been set aside for purposes of a military post."

The military authorities are anxious that an amicable settlement of the leases desired may be reached at once, as the appropriation will be available only to June 30th, 1903, unless Congress acts in the meantime. The most desirable offer taking into consideration the needs of the War Department will be accepted, subject of course to approval by the Secretary of War. In case no agreement is reached concerning the acquisition of the site the first of the year will probably see the commencement of work upon a military post in Honolulu. Any part of the \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress may be used for this purpose within the discretion of the Secretary of War, but it is said that the intention of the War Department to make the military post here one of the finest in the United States. Besides the improvement of the land which will probably be begun almost immediately, the establishment of a military post here, will mean the construction of barracks, fortification, water works, hospital buildings, stables, etc. Upon the completion of the work a large force of

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Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be
Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c Steel Chopping Knives, now 5c
Bread knives with carved handles
always sold at 50c only
White enamelled cream jugs 20c
Best quality ice picks, choice 20c
Scotch granite drinking cups 10c
White enamelled dust pans, 2 sizes
very strong will last for years
choice 20c
Gray enamelled pierced dippers and
skimmers, your choice, each 10c
Plated knives and forks, 1/2 dozen
each in lined box, choice, box 75c
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 d. 10c
patterns always 75c dozen now 50c
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz 25c
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart
2 quart 15c
3 quart 20c
4 quart 25c

SOME OF
THE LOTS
ARE SMALL
BUT WILL BE
REPLACED
BY OTHERS
AS SOON AS
SOLD.

White enamelled tea pots should be 25c
75c. Special sale price 15c
White enamelled coffee pots very
durable always clean y u choice 40c
Tubed cake pans, gray, enamelled,
always 25 and 30c each choice
any size 10c
Carving knives and forks, best steel
s'ag handles, cheap at \$2.00 per
set now per set \$1.50
Carving knives and forks, extra
good and strong should be \$1.25,
a bargain per set 75c.
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c
White enamelled and 1/2 dozen 25c
Gray enamelled candlesticks, only 10c
Gray enamel led coffee crushers, 1-lb. 15c
2 sauce pans with covers, 1 qt. 10c
2 qt. 15c 2 qt. 15c 4 qt. 15c
4 qt. 20c
Tinned buckets, 1/2 qt. 10c 1 qt. 15c
1 1/2 qt. 10c 3 qt. 15c 4 qt. 25c
5 qt. 30c

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

WORLD'S NEWS
CONDENSED

Lord Salisbury is in better health. England's trade with her colonies is growing.

A Chinese tong war has broken out in Fresno.

Ten deaths are reported for the football season.

A gold dollar is now worth \$3 in Mexico.

Heavy weather has prevailed of late on the Atlantic.

A \$200,000 contract has been let for the San Diego jetty.

Turkey is spending nearly \$4,000,000 in war supplies.

The Philippines are to have a gold standard of currency.

Wm. F. Fuller, art collector of New York, Yale '61, is dead.

General Gomez has succeeded in ending the Havana strike.

Theodore Parker Cabot, U. S. Consul at Madras, India, is dead.

The Navy has adopted a uniform of dark gray for its prisoners.

The Crown Prince of Siam paid a visit to Stanford University.

The Salt Lake, Los Angeles railroad is to be finished in two years.

The French at St. Pierre, Miquelon, have seized a British fishing schooner.

There are renewed conflicts between Turkish troops and Bulgarian brigades.

Silver bars are now quoted at 47 1/2 cents per ounce and Mexican dollars at 37 cents.

The Manhattan Elevated Road has been leased to the subway company for 999 years.

Wallace, a famous trained lion, attacked and severely injured his trainer at Phoenix.

Francis Fuller Victor, known as the "historian of the Northwest," is dead at Portland.

It is reported that the Pacific fleet maneuvers will take place in Santa Barbara channel.

The steel trust is seeking to divide territory with foreign companies so as to avoid competition.

The attendance at the American Thanksgiving dinner at Hotel Cecil, London, exceeded 440.

The heavy warships of the North Atlantic squadron have arrived at the scene of the maneuvers.

The British award in the Chile-Argentina dispute divides the land and gives neither the victory.

Milk sells at wholesale in New York at 3 1/2 cents a quart, the highest price paid in twenty years.

Debow won the Inaugural race at New Orleans, Time, 1:14. Golden Rule was second and Henry McDaniel third.

Several hundred Americans have naturalized as British subjects so as to vote in the Yukon election.

Fourteen thousand members of the Inver Union are out of work in Pennsylvania and have had no relief money since Nov. 5th.

Private Thompson, the alleged incendiary, who escaped from his underground prison at Fort Stevens, Ore., has been recaptured.

Now that trouble is impending President Castro of Venezuela renews his allegiance to the Monroe doctrine and seeks closer relations with the United States.

The Russian government has bought Vereshagin's pictures of Napoleon's Moscow campaign for \$100,000. A syndicate has bought his picture of Roosevelt at San Juan hill for exhibition.

THE TWO NEW SQUADRONS.

Plans for Reorganization of the Fleet.

At the conclusion of the naval maneuvers in the Caribbean this month, there will be a general reorganization of the regular squadrons as a result of the decision to combine all the battleships into two squadrons, viz: the North Atlantic or home squadron and the Asiatic or Chinese squadron. One of the most important effects of the proposed reorganization will be the withdrawal of the battleship Illinois from the European station and the assignment of the cruiser Brooklyn as the flagship of Rear Admiral Crowsfield; the withdrawal of the battleship Iowa from the South Atlantic station and the probable assignment of the cruiser Newark as the flagship of Rear Admiral Sumner, and the withdrawal of the battleship Wisconsin from the Pacific station and the assignment of one of the new cruisers as the flagship of Rear Admiral Casey. There may be changes in the commanding officers of the different stations, but the only one already settled is that Rear Admiral Casey will be relieved of command of the Pacific station in January next. He will have completed his two years' tour of sea duty by that time.

Our Fanning Island News.

Practical use of the British-Australian cable in enabling the people of Hawaii to obtain news of the outside world was made for the first time on the morning of November 11th, when the Oceanic Company's liner Ventura reached Honolulu from Fanning Island with news of the election of Pardee as Governor and victory for the Republicans generally. Within an hour after the news reached Honolulu the enterprising island newspapers had extras out, and great interest was shown in the dispatch, which, though meager, appeared to be satisfactory to the mass of the people. The news was picked up by the Ventura on November 5th at the Fanning Island cable station. It was expected here that the steamer Sonoma, sailing hence on November 6th, would first give the election news to Hawaii's residents, but the distinction fell to the Ventura, which not only reached Honolulu a day earlier but had two days' later news. The men in charge of the cable station reported that the submarine line was not yet officially in operation, though working satisfactorily, and through their courtesy the officers of the Ventura were given the privilege of franking messages to their relatives or friends in this city.—Chronicle.

Volcanic Action in Samoa Group.

Passengers arriving by the Oceanic liner Sierra from Samoa state that the government has made arrangements for the removal of the people living on the island of Savaii, owing to continued volcanic action and earthquakes. Other cones show indications of action.

KEPOIKAI WILL
BE OFFERED
TREASURERSHIP

Senator Baldwin Makes Hasty Trip to Kahului For the Purpose of Securing the Assent of the Maui Man to the Appointment.

Upon the result of the visit of Senator Baldwin to Kahului will depend the settlement of the deadlock which exists, preventing the speedy adjournment of the Senate. After receiving the final refusal to accept the Treasurership from Mark P. Robinson yesterday morning, the Senators and Republican committeemen had further consultations with the Governor and as a result it was decided that the place should be offered to Judge A. Noah Kepoikai of Maui. Senator Baldwin goes to make the proffer of the appointment. He was taken over by the U. S. tug Iroquois, Rodman, leaving at 10 o'clock last night, and will be brought back, probably accompanied by the Treasurer-to-be, arriving here early Saturday morning.

It is believed that Judge Kepoikai will accept the billet, and that as soon as he so signifies his intention the three appointments will be sent in by Governor Dole. There is no other change in the list as already announced and there seems no chance that there is to be the slightest disarrangement of the rest of the program. There has been some discussion among the members of the Republican executive body concerning minor places under the departments, but as yet no decisions have been reached. It is expected however that there will be several changes, affecting the various administrative heads of bureaus, and that there will be some radical alterations in methods.

There were several names considered for the appointment as Treasurer when M. P. Robinson announced his declination, among them that of Col. Curtis P. Laukae, but it is understood that the latter has ambitions in other directions. But for the fact that President of the Senate Crabbe had his eye on Senator Baldwin when the Senate was called to order yesterday afternoon, and the Senator from Maui moved at once to adjourn, the Home Rule minority would have scored once more. The leader of the six had all-ready to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation which would have resulted in the discovery of a mare's nest, and the putting upon the minority of the laugh, for listening to rumors which have no foundation in fact.

For some time past the Home Rulers have been whispering about a scandal in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, set on foot it is asserted by some of the supporters of a candidate who "also ran" on November 4th. It was asserted that Secretary Cooper had collected from Chinese a sum which has been placed as high as "hundreds of thousands of dollars," for the issuance of certificates of birth here, which would entitle the holders to all the rights of citizens of the United States. It was asserted that the money so collected had been gathered into his own bank account by the official, and that an investigation would reveal a state of affairs which would reflect seriously upon him.

The rumors had been carried to the ears of Secretary Cooper and he had asked a few members of the majority party to advise with him as to a course of action. They unofficially looked into the matter and found a state of facts so utterly at variance with those set forth by the Home Rulers that they decided that it would be wasted time to make a complete investigation.

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REVOLUTION IN CHINA  
NOW GROWS IMMINENT

Opinion Expressed That the Existing Government Will Not Last More Than a Year.

The overthrow of the present government in China and the establishment of a more liberal form is predicted by passengers on the Nippon Maru. P. H. Ashmead, Chief Engineer of the American-Chinese Development Company, an American syndicate, who is returning from China to make a report to the company's head officers in New York City, is inclined to believe that all things point to a movement which will culminate in political changes before the end of the coming year. It is also his opinion that these changes will benefit American capital, as the Chinese are now more liberally inclined towards the Americans than any other foreigners.

When Mr. Ashmead left China active construction work was going ahead on the Development Company's railroad, through the center of Honan, a province hitherto practically unopened to foreigners and of which very little was known until within the past four years. The main line is to be 750 miles long, extending from Canton to Hangkow on the Yang-Tze river, and added to this will be about 200 miles of branch lines. A Belgian railroad already in operation, which has its terminus at Peking, this will form practically a trunk line through the center of the Empire.

"Mr. Porter Bord, formerly of Honolulu, is with our company in the capacity of secretary to the general manager," said Mr. Ashmead. "The only

The issuance of certificates of Hawaiian birth to Chinese was a matter undertaken by the Secretary upon the request of the Chinese of the city, and is carried on under permission of the Federal government. Secretary Cooper laid the case before Washington some time ago, and asked for instructions. He was told that there was no provision of law for the action but if he deemed it wise to undertake the giving of certificates of local birth he could do so. The national government would not undertake to furnish records or to outfit the local office with blanks for the purpose, and in fact to put it mildly wanted to have nothing to do with the matter. The Secretary was given permission to do what he pleased in the premises.

This put the matter up to the Chinese themselves, and after conferences, according to the story which is told, the Chinese proposed that they be given the certificates on the payment of a fee of \$1 for each, which sum it was estimated would pay for the printing and service. With this understanding clear between the Chinese and the Secretary, Mr. Cooper advanced a sum, several hundred dollars in amount, for records, books and proper certificates and has for more than two years given the certificates of Hawaiian birth to those to whom they could legally issue. Altogether the certificates have gone to less than 1,000 Chinese children.

In addition to the amount invested in the records and books there is a charge for service, as the clerks of the executive department are not permitted to take up their time with this matter, which is outside of their ordinary duty, and in consequence they are paid for the extra service. The fees meet these charges and the books show that there has been no very large sum collected even for that purpose.

With these facts before them the Republican Senators have concluded that there would be only an idle waste of time in investigation, for the records of the Secretary are open to any official who wishes to inspect them, and consequently the Home Rule Senators do not need the assistance of a committee to find that the rumors on which they have based their hopes of an official scandal are absolutely without foundation.

The Senate will meet next on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. This was decided in a session yesterday afternoon not more than one minute in length. The morning session had been unproductive, the nominations not coming in, and the only business in reality being the discussion at length of whether or not Cecil Brown must needs be sworn in as a Senator, he showing up for the first time since the Senate convened. Chief Justice Frear finally administered the oath. A communication from Manager Ballentyne was read, asking the Senators to visit the plant of the company and take a ride over the road. The communication was read and filed, as there was to be an afternoon meeting of the Senate. But when the members met for the second time during the day there was nothing to do as the nominations were still lacking and consequently the adjournment was had until Saturday. Senator Kalaauokalani wanted Senator Baldwin to withdraw the motion to adjourn, so he could do some business but it would not go.

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trouble we had in establishing our railroad in China was the procuring of an Imperial edict therefor. This was finally issued on July 12, 1902, and the work will proceed rapidly, although the entire road will probably not be finished within five years. Construction work is at present limited to a branch line from Canton, through a firecracker, pottery and silk district. There is coal there, too; but it is the main line which will open up vast coal fields. Some investigators have said that they are as great as the Pennsylvania fields, and the latter seem practically inexhaustible. These Chinese fields have never been developed, and the topography of the country is admirably suited for a railroad. There is anthracite, soft, and cannel coal, the latter of as fine grade as is found in Indiana, although this may possibly be only a matter of opinion.

"The opening of these coal fields will be of vast importance to the commercial development of the Chinese Empire. The Japanese coal deposits are limited, and will give out in the course of time—a short time—and these Chinese deposits will then supply the markets formerly fed from Japan. This will extend almost to the Mediterranean. As to the quality of the Chinese coal, it is far superior to the Japanese, and will be admirably adapted for war ships.

"Honan province has hidden its treasures until recently. Travelers seldom went through it, and it was be-

SUGAR ADVANCES,
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Crop Conditions for Year Now Opening Point to Good Prices for Product.

The statistical position of sugar has become very much better. In our circular of September 28 we stated that we expected the world's visible supply on October 1st, to be from 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 tons, but the actual figures show little over 1,600,000 tons. Starting with this quantity and adding the last estimate of the beet crop made by Mr. Licht, 8,850,000 tons, adding also 2,430,000 tons as the cane production of sugar exporting countries and Louisiana, and taking 250,000 tons for United States beets, we have a grand total of 11,130,000 tons. From this we shall have to deduct that portion of the next Java crop that will be diverted elsewhere, or will not arrive in the next Java or Europe until after October 1st next, say 350,000 tons. This will leave us with a supply of 10,780,000 tons for the sugar year, which began October 1st, 1902, and ends September 30th, 1903. That the current year's consumption will reach 10,000,000 tons is highly probable and if we deduct this from the 10,780,000 tons, we are left with estimated visible supplies, on October 1st, 1903, of only 780,000 tons. This in itself should insure fairly good prices for the whole of the current sugar year, unless the beet sowings of next spring should be so large as to influence the market unfavorably.

With the quotations noted above from the circular of Czarnikow, Macdougall & Company of New York and London, as indicating the general feeling of trade concerning the future of the sugar market, and the present substantial advance in the selling price of the product, the outlook for the next crop from the islands is excellent.

Private advices from San Francisco tell of the highest price for sugar yet reached. The telegram dated on the sailing day of the Ventura, November 27th, says there was a sale of 96 centrifugals at 3 1/2, an advance of 1-16 over the price recorded in the advices received by the sugar houses in their circular letters. This indicates that the present month will see the high mark reached, in the neighborhood of four cents and with the conditions of the crop prospects in Europe the figure should be maintained during the coming year.

Since the circular quoted above the outlook has changed somewhat and all for the good, from the local point of view. During the early part of November there were heavy frosts in parts of Germany which will greatly reduce the sugar crop and Licht has taken 125,000 tons from his estimate as quoted above. This has given a better feeling all along the line and optimists are ready to believe that the basis for the next crop will be better than four cents. Among the many straws which seem to indicate this is the gambling in futures, on the London market beets for October-December delivery in 1903, being held at about a shilling above the present quotations.

The high prices may result disastrously however, for the rate now being reached will mean a profit to European beet growers even if the bounties are withdrawn. This may stimulate sowing and mean a crop much beyond the estimates.

Of the many shippers Castle & Cooke are the greatest gainers. They had four ships out with sugar when the advance came, the total of the cargoes being in the neighborhood of 17,000 tons. The Tillie Starbuck got in time to get 3,69125, while the Hawaiian Isles was able to land its cargo at 3.81417, while the Dirigo has been sighted and the Bangalore is still out, so that their cargoes will come in under the advanced rates. The fact that a reported stiffened also by the market is reported recently arrived in New York was stored for better rates.

Shipments by sail around the Horn have more than paid, for the saving in freight was \$2 over steam, and at the same time the advance received on the delayed sugar is in the region of \$9 a ton.

SAN FRANCISCO REPORTS.

Williams, Dimond & Company, writing to F. A. Schaefer & Co., under date of November 26th, say this of the sugar outlook:

"We long had this pleasure 25th inst. per Hongkong Maru.

SUGAR—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established 21st inst, still being in force.

BASIS—No sales since last advices; consequently basis for 96 deg. centrifugals in New York, established by transactions recorded 20th inst., remains at 3.81c.; San Francisco, 2.43c.

LONDON BEETS—November 25th, 7s. 9 1/2d.; 26th, 7s. 9d.

NEW YORK REFINED—No change. Quotation 4.60c. equivalent to 4.50c. net.

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believed that the natives were extremely hostile to foreigners. However, I must say I found them very kind and, for a coolie class, they are a fine people. We had Chinese soldiers to accompany us, but I really don't think we were in need of them as protection.

"The brightest man in the Empire today is Chung, Director General of Railroads, Telegraphs and other departments. He is a man of liberal ideas, and will aid in the development of China under the new stimulus given it. I am not sure that Wu Ting Fang will accomplish all that he says he will. Wu is not quite as wise as he is given credit for. It is his English education which gives color to the story of his being the foremost Chinese of the day. I do not think he approaches Chung, and certainly not Li Hung Chang.

"The Americans have the best standing in China today, notwithstanding our exclusion law. Our action in regard to the indemnity and the invasion when Peking was relieved gave us a good name, and the Chinese are therefore inclined to be very liberal to Americans and their enterprises. The Russians have a hold upon the people in the north and it seems that the Chinese reciprocate the interest of

cash, established 21st inst., still prevailing.

LONDON CABLE — November 21st quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 9s. 3d.; Fair Refining, 8s. 6d., against 9s. 10 1/2d. same date last year. December Beets, 7s. 10 1/2d., against 7s. 5 1/2d., corresponding period last year.

**EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.**

The Raw Sugar market is steady and strong, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of the 21st inst., with buyers at the current quotations, but with few sugars offering. Supplies have arrived on the market in considerable quantities, although at the close further sales of Java sugars to arrive, are reported; but evidently the transactions are not of sufficient magnitude to change the situation, an upward tendency being observable, accentuated doubtless by reports from Europe of unseasonable weather conditions. Mr. Licht has reduced his estimate of the beet crop by 125,000 tons, leaving it at 8,725,000 tons. Further modifications in the estimate may be looked for later, should the causes contributing to a diminution of the output continue. Stocks in Cuba are diminishing. Refined is strong, and a better feeling. Manila Beet Granulated arriving at New York is still unsold.

**LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.**

—Willett & Gray report November 20th, U. S. four ports, in all hands, estimated November 19th, 183,154 tons, against 163,154 tons same date last year. Six ports Cuba, as per estimate November 18th, 77,000 tons against 42,914 tons corresponding period last year. United Kingdom, estimated November 13th, 117,000 tons, against 77,335 tons, in 1901. Total stock in all the principal countries by cable November 20th at latest uneven dates, 1,473,154 tons against 992,403 tons; increase over last year, 480,751 tons.

C. Czarnikow & Co. of New York, under date of November 21, say:

The market for raw sugar has been excited and active and shows a greater advance in the week than has been seen in the same period for some time. The causes which have brought about this advance have been the scarcity of cane sugars here and the extreme frost, which began this week and still continues, in European beet countries and which has led to fears of injury to the roots still in the ground.

Early in the week Mr. Licht reduced his estimate of the beet crop by 125,000 tons, which left it at 8,725,000 tons, but since this new estimate was issued, the extremely cold weather, already referred to has occurred, and further modifications in the estimate may be looked for later.

The extent of the beet sowings next spring will be the most important market influence for the coming year, and there is already much questioning as to whether the deterrent effect of the abolition of bounties has not been almost neutralized by the advance in prices, particularly as producers in Europe are making efforts to obtain concessions in railway rates to shipping ports as a partial set-off to the loss of bounties.

Many of the Cuban holders of old sugars have disposed of their stock this week and have at the same time bought new crop sugars for delivery January-February. The intention being to carry the new sugars until reciprocity with United States is arranged. This expectation of reciprocity will, to some extent, restrict the early supply of new crop Cuba sugars to the United States.

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the Russians. In the lower provinces, the Americans have the better hold, although they own no territory. The British and Belgians are not well thought of.

"Despite all that travellers, missionaries and others have told of China, it seems they have never arrived at a definite knowledge of the enormous commercial advantages which China possesses. In her interior provinces there is enough trade to keep the world busy if it is only handled right, and it is the Americans who can do this.

"As for the future of the country, there is a feeling that political changes are certain to take place, and soon. There is an interesting story there regarding Chinese superstitions. Before the Boxer troubles the bamboos sprouted twice in one year and the Chinese said there is going to be some trouble. There was. This year there have been two crops of licees, and the natives take this as a forecast of more trouble."

Latent Sugar Advances.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—SUGAR—Raw firm, fair refining, 2 1/2c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2-16. Refined, firm.

COMMENT ON THE
ISLAND ELECTION

The ingratitude of republics is once more illustrated by the defeat of Delegate Wilcox at the recent election at Hawaii. The charge against him was that he accomplished nothing for Hawaii or his constituents during his two years at Washington. The people in that far off Isle read of the appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 by Congress and perhaps thought that a goodly portion of it would come their way. When Wilcox returned to Honolulu after the adjournment of the house, he told those waiting him on the steamship dock that he had not been able to get anything for Hawaii. That finished him. The most potent thing brought against him in the following campaign was that all he had done at Washington was to draw his mileage and pay. Prince Kalaniano'ole was put into the field against Wilcox, and rode to victory on the Republican tidal wave that swept the Islands. The delegate-elect is called Prince Cupid for short and, judging from his pictures, looks like an intelligent man. Wilcox closely resembles an Indian, being of a bronze color and possessing high cheek bones. Cupid is a graduate of San Mateo College, California, and pursued studies in the Royal Agricultural College of England, which he left on account of his health. He has traveled all over the world, having seen some of the Transvaal war far from British lines, and is an enthusiastic sportsman, having made good records in baseball, football and cricket games in Hawaii. It probably makes but little difference who represents Hawaii in Congress. The wants of the Islands are well known and will be attended to, even though there was no delegate at hand.—Denver Herald.

GOOD FOR HAWAII.

A brighter prospect opens for Hawaii as a result of the election held there last week, the news of which has just been received in brief by wire from San Francisco. Not only is a Republican delegate to Congress elected in place of the reactionary and lecherous Wilcox, but a Republican majority has been returned to the Territorial legislature, putting an end to the shameful proceedings which characterized the sessions of the first legislature, the election of a Republican legislature is even more important than the defeat of Wilcox, great as was the handicap to Hawaii of being represented at Washington by such a person. Governor Dole's experience with that first legislature caused grave doubts for Hawaii's prosperity till the electorate could be narrowed. The native members of the house were not only childishly but viciously opposed to the American system of government. They passed the most extraordinary measures, obstructed the course of the Territorial government, shut off supplies, refused to confirm the Governor's appointments, and played havoc generally with the whole Territory. Despite the demand for a safe system of city and county government the houses passed a bill which proved utterly impossible, its terms being conflicting and beyond execution, and the Governor's veto, demanded under the circumstances, was later cited by his enemies as a reason for his removal. Fortunately, the administration in this city was enabled to obtain a clear view of the whole case and Governor Dole was sustained. The net result of the Wilcox victory of two years ago is that Hawaii has stood still during that period. Now she is apparently to go forward. Progress will be possible with the legislature controlled by the party favorable to the Governor, and composed of intelligent members. Scandals and unbiased charges will be unlikely under such conditions. The new delegate is a full blooded Hawaiian, but he stands for the progressive spirit among his people.—Washington Star.

Leaves for South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain started for South Africa today amid cordial farewells from a large circle of friends. The police cordoned the railroad station and permitted only ticket-holders to enter the building. Premier Balfour, War Secretary Brodrick, Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Roberts and Lady Roberts, Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, Secretary Henry White, of the United States Embassy, and many other notable persons were among those who joined in wishing the Colonial Secretary and his wife a good voyage. The couple traveled in the royal train to Portsmouth, where they boarded the armored cruiser Good Hope and entertained on that vessel a party at luncheon prior to sailing. The store-rooms of the warship have been well equipped and a French chef has been shipped. Many live sheep and chickens are carried on board the Good Hope, and the special delicacies intended for the Chamberlains' table are alone valued at \$2,500. The two store-rooms contain 300 cases of wine.

Cost of Royal Travel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Windsor is deserted by royalty says a Tribune dispatch from London. The royal trains are constantly in use during the present reign. Each leading railway company has constructed at its own expense a special train which is reserved for the exclusive use of royalty. One company has two trains, one for the King, the other for the Queen. These trains are paid for by the King's or Queen's treasurer on the following plan: First class fare is charged for every member of the royal party and a shilling is added for each mile traveled.

College Improvements.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Columbia University's plan for the improvement of South Field when it is acquired, at a cost of \$2,000,000, has been made public in the annual report of the Alumni Association. A new college hall, costing \$500,000 and dormitories will be erected on the plot which extends two blocks south of the University.

Col. Thomas Ochiltree is dead.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000.
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 30, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The E. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co. May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IT IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs and Aching.
Cures Blackhead or Pimple on the Face.
Cures Scoury.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, the sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark: "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

RUBBER STAMPS

HOW AUSTIN MET CHARGES

(From Friday's Issue.)

The Chairman: Q. Was the Police Department ever audited? A. Yes.

Q. The accounts, how often? A. It was audited each year for the full year. It would take three or four months to complete the auditing.

Q. How many vouchers and warrants did you generally have to sign monthly?

A. I think the average for 1902 was about twenty-six hundred a month; of course some months would be more than this.

Q. How long would it take you to do that work?

A. Well, if it were simply signing the warrants alone, without checking the bills, I could sign at the rate of three hundred an hour, but I always check the bills with the warrants.

Q. That is what I am asking you, how long it took you to do the work?

A. How many days? It wouldn't take ten days; I mean all the time of ten days, but it would probably be spread over that time.

Q. Did the Deputy Auditor ever sign any?

A. During my absence only; if I was away on the other Islands, he signed them.

Q. The other time there was no warrants to sign what did you do in the office?

A. Answering correspondence, mailing salary warrants to the people outside, and used the time for checking on the outside departments.

A. Also managing the work in the department; there is a great deal of routine work, and a good deal requires particular attention.

Q. You speak of checking outside departments; what departments do you mean?

A. Well, some time of each month was spent in checking the departments; for instance the tax office, that was a matter of three or four months to check that; at the expiration of each year we checked the books for that year.

Q. The Treasurer's Department was audited every three months? A. Yes.

Q. The Department of Public Works was audited every three months as you have stated? A. Yes.

Q. And these are the only ones audited quarterly? A. Yes.

The Chairman: Q. What action was taken by you when the public accountants failed in remitting promptly?

A. We sent a notice that they failed to make their returns. We had forms there to fill out; they generally responded promptly to them.

Mr. McCandless: Q. You stated just now, Mr. Austin, that you checked up the cash book, receipts of rent and such things and took for granted their statement that the cash was all right on hand.

A. They would turn in the full amount of their cash to the Treasurer. A sworn statement is then turned in of the full amount of cash for the month showing cash on hand as I find it on the record books.

Q. No cash on hand then?

A. Unless you went into a portion of the previous month—a portion of the next month.

Q. Don't you think that a department like the Land Department that handles so many dollars should be audited every three months?

A. I don't think they would require that amount of auditing.

WHAT DOES "FROM TIME TO TIME" MEAN.

Q. Doesn't the law say these books should be audited from time to time?

A. Yes, and they were.

Mr. McCandless: Q. What is your interpretation of "from time to time?"

A. That the departments can get it out from time to time might mean once a year, but it might be three or four months spare time we had to do it.

Q. Then you think the term "time to time" would mean perhaps to cover from one year to another year?

A. I think that would be correct. I think a great deal was left to the discretion of the Auditor in relation to that.

The Chairman: Q. Now, you take a department like that of the Public Works Department, you audited that every three months; why didn't you audit the Land Department every three months? Don't you think it is as important an office as the Public Works Department?

A. It is in a certain sense; they have not as many different branches of receipts, they have only stubs from land sales, etc.

Mr. McCandless: Q. But don't you think it is as essential to audit those accounts as any other accounts?

A. I think it has been sufficiently audited.

The Chairman: Q. Take the Public Instruction Department; it has never been audited?

A. No, it has never been completely audited; it was my intention to audit the books up.

Q. I think that is all, Mr. Austin.

AUSTIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. McCandless: Much obliged to you for your information, if you have any other statement which you would like to make, we would like to have you make it.

Mr. Austin: I will say this, that I have been in the public service for thirty years, nine years as collector of taxes on the Island of Hawaii, and four years as Auditor, and that I have given faithful and conscientious service in both branches of the service, while I have been in them, as far as I could see the necessity of it. I only had one vacation during the nine years I was auditor, and my time has been the Government's time, even if it required to work over time to do it, and that I think is entirely drawing the line too strongly to say here in consequence of my neglect to properly audit the Department of Public Works, that a great deal of fault has occurred, because these books were thoroughly audited, completely and fully as the law required. The Auditor cannot be responsible for the cash of a public accountant and the

law does not hold him responsible. The statements were made by each public accountant under oath as to the amounts that have been collected from month to month, and these accounts were examined from the original entries made in each department. In case of errors or omissions—clerical errors—the attention of the head of the department was called to the matter and the account was corrected. That during the latter part of the middle of this year, twenty-one thousand five claims warrants were drawn and signed a part of them by the Deputy Auditor and a part of them by myself. It was a work of considerable magnitude and took a great deal of extra time; it was performed in office hours and out of office hours in order to complete it within the time for which the warrants were to be issued.

I do not know what the committee intends. Do you expect me to listen to the testimony of the other witnesses?

Q. No, we don't expect that; we want to get your statement of the facts and then we will call them and talk to them; no cross examination.

A. I would like to say to the committee that I want you to give me a full and thorough consideration in this matter as is consistent with your duties in making your reports to the Legislature. There has been no intention on my part of doing anything that could be considered unusual and improper in my official capacity. If anything has been construed that way it is a misfortune and I am sorry it has been so; I have endeavored during the whole time of my official career to honestly carry out the duties of my office as I saw them and as I considered the law prescribed.

Mr. McCandless: We shall do that, Mr. Austin.

The Chairman: Q. Mr. Chillingworth, in the latter part of August, 1902, did Mr. Austin apply to you and request you to loan him for his personal use the sum of \$250 of the public funds, collected as fines and costs by you in your official capacity?

A. Well, he came to me and asked me to loan him \$250; there were two different occasions.

Q. Well, the first occasion, the August one, please?

A. On that occasion he came to me and asked me for a loan of money; I told him I didn't have any money; he stated that he was in very serious trouble and had to have money; he said that he had to have it by 2 o'clock.

Q. Do you remember the date?

A. I don't remember the date, because I am not quite certain of the date; I think it was in the latter part of August; and Mr. Austin said that he had to have it by 2 o'clock because he was in great pillkila; I told him "I cannot let you have it, because I haven't got it." He proposed Mr. Dow first. I said: "He hasn't got it." He said: "Haven't you any friends from whom you could get it?" I said: "I do not know anybody I could borrow it from."

He said: "Perhaps you could get it from Mr. Brooks, the lawyer," and he said: "Go right away and try him." I dropped all the work and we went into the little office next to the High Sheriff. I got on my bicycle and rode up to the Judiciary building. I saw Mr. Brooks and said to him: "Mr. Austin is in pillkila," and told him the amount. I said: "He has to have it, can you lend it to him?" and he said: "I haven't got a bean." Mr. Austin had followed me up to the Judiciary building and heard just what Mr. Brooks had to say in reference to lending the money. I told Mr. Brooks who it was for; Mr. Brooks said: "I am broke, dead broke."

I said to Mr. Austin: "You heard what Mr. Brooks said."

TRIED AGAIN TO BORROW.

Subsequent to that, since that time, he came to me again; it was not very long afterwards, and wanted to borrow money again; and he said: "Charlie, I have to have it; I am in pillkila; I want the money." I said to him "I am sorry that I cannot let you have it." I did have a little money of my own but could not lend it to him, because I heard some other things which made me feel that I could not lend it to him; and he said: "Haven't you got any money at all in the drawer?" and I said: "No, I haven't got anything in the drawer at all." He said: "Are you certain?" I said: "Yes, I am certain. I have turned all the money in to Mr. Dow," because when he spoke of the drawer I took it for granted that he meant the Government funds, because there could not have been any other funds but the Government's. He said: "Dow says you haven't." I said: "If it comes to the question of veracity between men let us go to Mr. Dow and see." This was between Mr. Dow's office and mine in the hallway. Mr. Austin said: "Never mind." He said: "You haven't any money at all?" I said: "No, I turned in everything to Mr. Dow," because that was near the end of the month and everything is turned in to Mr. Dow so that he can turn it into the Treasury. When the papers came out, in fact in Governor Dole's letter, it would give people the impression that I had loaned the money. It was not the case. The money was not mine and I would not lend it.

The Chairman: Q. Mr. Chillingworth, you are perfectly sure that Mr. Austin asked you for money out of the drawer?

A. Yes, sir, I am positive Mr. Austin asked me for money which I was supposed to turn over to Mr. Dow.

Q. Now, between us, had you turned over the money to Mr. Dow that you told him you had?

A. There may have been a small portion left, I turned over nearly all of it; the money is turned over in installments; one week, perhaps, you turn over \$200, then in four or five days, we get a certain amount, that is also turned in to Mr. Dow.

Q. Both days that he came to you and asked you for public money?

A. As I said, that is all I know.

Q. The first time he simply asked you for a loan?

A. When I was questioned by the Secretary I was asked if it was my impression it was Government funds; it was my impression, before Mr. Austin didn't say "Government funds," he said: "Haven't you got any money in the drawer?"

Q. The first time he never said anything about the drawer?

A. No, the first time he asked me for money, did I know where I could raise it?

Mr. McCandless: Q. Mr. Chillingworth, is Mr. Austin in the habit of coming to you and asking you if you had turned over your money to Mr. Dow?

A. It is the first time in my recollection; I am positive it is the first time. Q. He never but that one time asked you if you had turned over your money?

A. That is the only time. In case he wanted the report hurried up I would see letters addressed to the Sheriff by him; that is all.

HENRY HAPAI'S STATEMENT.

The Chairman: Q. Mr. Hapai, I will read you this section of Mr. Dole's letter to Mr. Austin, which says: "That on or about the sixth day of July, 1902, you passed a check of upwards of \$1700, drawn by yourself in favor of Henry C. Hapai, Registrar of Public Accounts in the Territory of Hawaii, said check being drawn on the First Bank of Hilo, you having no funds and knowing that you had no funds in said bank to pay said check or any part thereof, and the same being drawn and issued by you to obtain money thereupon for your own personal use in your individual capacity."

A. It was the day, at least the night I left Hilo on the steamer on my way back to Honolulu; that was about eleven o'clock; the steamer was to leave about half past eleven that night and Mr. Austin came aboard to post a letter for me; he said: "The explanation is in the letter, will you do it as a favor." I said: "Certainly." He said: "There is a check on the banking house of Bishop & Company in the letter." He said: "I want you to present it on the morning of your arrival in Honolulu to the bank." I said: "Very well." I did not open the letter then, I put it in my pocket. After the steamer left I thought I would open it. I went back to my room to see what was in the letter. I opened it, looked at it, and the letter was written to me to deposit a check—to deposit the money at Bishop & Company. I looked at the check, it was made payable to my order. I said: "That won't work." I said it right there to myself, because I don't know whether he has money in the bank at Hilo, or not; it was but a check on the Bank of Hilo, payable to my order. Of course these checks are collected here at the Bank of Hawaii. So I got to Honolulu on Monday morning to draw the money. I had the check so I took it personally down to Clarence Cooke at the Bank of Hawaii. I said: "I do not like to put my endorsement on this check and collect the money from you, because whether Mr. Austin has funds in Hilo or not I don't know because if I do collect the money and deposit this cash in the Bank of Bishop & Company I would have to collect the money from the Bank of Hawaii for that check on the Bank of Hilo. Instead of that I said to Mr. Cooke: 'I will tell you what I will do: I will deposit the check here and endorse it on the back for collection only; you can make a receipt for the check and I will hold the receipt and you send the check to Hilo and if it is all right then of course my endorsement for collection only' answering the purpose, I will collect the money and deposit it with Bishop & Company and if it is not all right the check goes back and I will give you the receipt for the amount of the check and you give me the check and I will pass it back to the owner of it."

Q. Mr. Hapai, this is the whole of the transaction that took place?

A. I held Mr. Cooke's receipt till the return of the steamer. Mr. Cooke telephoned up: "You had better come down and get the check, it is no good at Hilo." I went down and he gave me the check and I gave him back the receipt. On the steamer the check went up by I wrote to Mr. Austin and told him I did not think I must hold myself responsible to endorse any such check made payable to my order; I told him I sent it to the Bank of Hilo for collection and on the steamer that the check came back on he came back, too. On Monday morning he came down to the office. I got the check from the Bank of Hawaii and gave it to Austin.

Q. Mr. Hapai, why did you think Mr. Austin had no funds in Hilo?

A. Because I simply suspected; because there were some checks of his that were drawn on the bank down here, that were refused payment because there were no funds. If he didn't have funds here, why should he have funds in Hilo?

Mr. McCandless: Q. That check was dishonored in Hilo, was it?

A. It was returned; it was not paid.

Q. Written on it: "No funds?"

A. Nothing was written on it, just returned. Mr. Cooke, of the Bank of Hawaii, told me it was returned, he had no funds in Hilo.

Q. You refer to other checks, what check for any amount was given here in Honolulu and no funds to meet it?

A. There were some checks before that but I cannot recollect what they were, but I have had checks after that that were refused payment.

THE VANNATTA AFFAIR.

Q. There was a check came here on the sixth of July, on account of Mr. Vannatta, public accountant in Hilo, for the sum of \$255 upon a bank in the city of Honolulu. Do you row anything about that check? That was given into your office from Hilo?

A. Yes, from Hilo. Mr. Austin gave a check to Mr. Vannatta in Hilo and Vannatta sent it down as part of his remittances for Hilo water-receipts to our office. I sent the check to Bishop & Company, payment was refused on it; "No funds" written on the face of it.

Q. I didn't say "No having funds," but "No funds?"

A. Here is what it is: "Not sufficient funds" written on the face of it. Here is the letter I wrote Mr. Vannatta. And I have Mr. Vannatta's letter that he wrote back in regard to it.

(Both letters read by Mr. Hapai and filed with the committee.)

That was written August 15, in Hilo (Mr. Vannatta's letter). Mr. Austin came on the 18th of August and handed me the cash for the check, \$255.

Q. Gave it to you?

A. Gave it to me. That is on the 18th of August by my receipt book—the check was presented on the 11th, when he paid me the \$255 he had written the same steamer to Mr. Vannatta in regard to it and the check came back to me with this letter from Mr. Vannatta dated on the 11th. I waited until Mr. Austin came down personally, and my receipt book stub shows; but I say the

FOR FOREST PROTECTION

Agents Appointed to Establish Reserves.

A practical start in the matter of forest preservation has been made by Governor Dole by the appointment of a number of forestry agents with a view of establishing forest reservations. So far there have been three agents appointed, all on the island of Hawaii, but these will be followed by other appointments which will cover all the islands. This action is taken upon a report made by a committee from the Planters' Association, upon a plan which it is thought will cover all that the Territorial government can do in the matter.

It is the intention at present that forest reserves be established upon government land and fenced in through private subscription. The legislature will be asked at the coming session to confer upon the Governor the power to set aside forest reservations and to permit of the condemnation of private property which may come within these reservations. The present committee as appointed by Governor Dole to start the work, is composed of L. A. Thurston, of Honolulu, E. E. Olding, of Kohala, D. Forbes, of Hamakua, and George Ross, of North Hilo.

Governor Dole in a letter appointing these men as forest reservation agents, says that he approves of the plan adopted by the special committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for forest reservations and protection from cattle and other injurious influences. With such a disposition on the part of plantation managers the Governor believes much can be done towards restoring and protecting the forests of Hawaii.

Mr. D. Forbes of Kukuhaele plantation is requested to suggest forest reservation limits in the Hamakua district on Hawaii, and report to the Governor such limits, with maps and descriptions. Conservatism in this selection is strongly urged as more favorable to the success of the enterprise than that which seriously prejudices individual interests.

E. E. Olding is appointed agent for the Kohala district and George Ross for the North Hilo district. The plan suggested to Governor Dole by the Planters' Association follows:

1. That you designate some one or more persons in each district who shall take upon themselves the responsibility of procuring a map and description of a proposed forest reservation in such district, which map and description shall then be submitted to you for your approval.

2. If the several suggested forest reservations meet with your approval, you thereupon to, so far as lies within the present power of the Territorial government, set apart the localities so designated as forest reservations, for such purpose, all Government lands within such several reservations, to be thereupon reserved for forest purposes, from sale or lease, in so far as the same are not now under lease; and if the same are under lease, the land therein described shall, upon the expiration of existing leases, become subject to the reservation from future sale or lease, and also, that if the lands so reserved are now under lease, the Government will use its influence with the several lessees and with private landowners owning land within the reservations to secure their adherence to the proposition to make a forest of the land so described. Upon such approval being given by you, to notify the persons who have been designated to secure descriptions of forest reservations, they thereupon to take charge of securing voluntary subscriptions to fence in the reservation so that live stock in the district cannot trespass thereon.

It was further suggested that the Governor recommend to the next legislature that the Governor be empowered to set apart forest reservations consisting of both public and private lands, and also to pass a statute authorizing the condemnation and purchase of private property which may come within such forest reservations.

Germany's Site.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The formal request of Dr. Theodore Lewald, Imperial Commissioner General for Germany at the World's Fair, for a site or a building to be erected by his country, has been received at Administration Headquarters. The bill immediately to the east of Art Hill and between it and the United States building is the site that Dr. Lewald has asked for, and it will probably be allotted to Germany.

Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Minister Quesada of Cuba called at the White House today and informed the President that he had received a cablegram from the Cuban government at Havana informing him that the reciprocity treaty negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily. Minister Quesada also presented a copy of his cablegram to Secretary Hay.

Receipt of Vannatta was of the 18th of August for the amount of \$255.

Q. Do you know of any other transactions of money between Mr. Austin and other people outside of any checks?

A. There have been a few other checks refused payment, but I cannot recollect it.

Q. Came in from your department?

A. Yes, from the other Islands as remittances.

Q. And issued to the banks and no funds? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you know things of this kind have happened?

A. Yes, sir.

(Continued on page 8.)

Cools the Blood

Hot weather takes the life out of everybody. You become languid, debilitated, nervous, depressed. You lose your appetite and you have indigestion. Your blood becomes impure, your head aches, your nerves are weak, and you are tired all the time. You want something to purify your blood and make it cool and healthy.



Mr. Giovanni D'Nesi, of Parkside, South Australia, sends his photograph with a testimonial for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "In this warm and debilitating climate I believe nearly every one needs a good tonic. For a number of years I have relied on Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I can strongly testify to its curative power in cooling the blood in hot weather and in toning up the whole system. It is a wonderful medicine."

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Christmas Season of 1902

is fast approaching and we

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonias, at 7:30 a. m.
H. M. S. Shearwater, Umpheville, 12 days from Esquimaux, at 1 p. m.
Schr. Mui Wahine, from Hamakua, at 6 a. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, at 6 p. m.
Schr. Nuhau, Pedersen, from Kauai ports, at 4:25 a. m.
Schr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 3:40 a. m.
Schr. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai ports, at 9:00 a. m.
Four-masted schr. off Diamond Head at 2 p. m.
Three-masted schr., lumber laden, off Koko Head in morning, probably bound for Hilo.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Br. S. S. Duke of Fife, Cox, from Yokohama, at 7 a. m.
Jap liner Hongkong Maru, Greene, from Yokohama, at 6 p. m.
Schr. Ke Ay Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 2 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Schr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Schr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.
Schr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Noeua, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukulhaele, at 5 p. m.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 7:30 a. m.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient and Manila, at 4:30 p. m.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco, at 3 p. m.
Schr. Tampico, Ames, for Seattle, at 1 p. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Schr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleese, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kakaia; mail and passengers only for Nawiliwili and Koloa, at 5 p. m.
Fr. bk. Brizeux, Jacho, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.
Br. sp. Norma, McLaughlin, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Punaluu and Honolulu, at noon.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonias, at 12:15 p. m.
Schr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleese, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea, Kakaia, Nawiliwili and Koloa, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Maui, Bennett, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukulau, Okaia, Laupahoehoe and Papeete, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Mui Wahine, for Paauhau.
Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Willer, for San Francisco, at 2:30 p. m.
U. S. tug Iroquois, Lt. Rodman, on cruise, at 10 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per schr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, Dec. 3.—Mrs. G. Hansen, Capt. W. Goodman, T. H. Petrie, Charles Blackstadt, Mrs. W. Bushman, Tai Mond and thirty deck.

WILL PUMP OIL THROUGH A HOSE

The ship Fullerton, in the old carrying trade between the Coast and Maui ports, sailed on November 24 for Kihel on a voyage which is of more than ordinary interest. The vessel will pump the oil ashore through a specially constructed canvas hose, 1300 feet in length. This hose will be suspended in the water by small buoys and it is thought will serve perfectly in the discharging of the ship. The experiment is a novel one and there has been nothing like it on which to base the work. The ship carries 15,000 barrels of oil. The reports of the use of oil at the Kihel plants show that the economy is approximately what was figured upon by the experts. The saving was 33 per cent, and this with new men to handle the fuel. The oil equivalent of a ton of coal was found to be four and four-tenths barrels, or, under the conditions noted, only one tenth barrel above the figures used as the basis of all previous calculations. It is expected that the reduction as the men become acquainted with the fuel will be material, as well as the service improved.

The steamer Nevada, leaving San Francisco Nov. 23th, is bringing the materials for three 25,000 barrel tanks which are to be erected on the site leased by the Union Oil Company from the O. R. & L. Company on the reef at Kihel. There is now one tank of this size at that point and the four are expected to hold a supply for any emergency here. The company is sending as well the eight inch pipe to lay a line from the wharves to the tanks. On the steamer, which leaves San Francisco December 3rd a complete tank building crew will come down for the purpose of erecting the reservoirs on the reef.

Korea in the Orient.

The Pacific Mail liner Korea arrived at Yokohama on November 24.

The Unlucky Boy is always getting his fingers burnt his hand out or his shoulder strained. His parents should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house. This is a liniment of superior merit. One application gives relief. Try it. All druggists and drug stores sell it. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Weldick & Co. Monopoles, Extra Dry in Quarts and Pints
Jules & Co., Extra Dry, in Quarts

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Safeguards the food against alum.

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The British Sloop Shearwater.

The small British sloop Shearwater's trip from Esquimaux to this port was an exceedingly good one, considering that in twelve days, for all purposes, she only used seventy-nine tons of coal. Sail was her motive power for most of the trip, and the coal pile was thus economized on. The Shearwater will probably leave this port on December 11 for Kealakekua Bay, where the officers will visit Captain Cook's monument and make any repairs that may be necessary. The sloop's next stop will be at Fanning Island, and her cruise after that will be to most of the eastern islands of the South Seas. She is to return to the station at Esquimaux by next April. Today being Thursday, the half-holiday of those on the vessel, visitors can be received aboard this afternoon.

Lumber for Philippines.

SEATTLE, Nov. 17.—Bids for the transportation of 2,000,000 feet of lumber to the Philippines were opened today, and but three offers were received. The figures of the two steamships are the same, but strange to say, the bid for carrying the lumber on schooners is higher, notwithstanding the fact that the method of transportation is much slower.

James Laidlaw offers to carry no less than 2,000,000 feet of lumber on the steamer Yeddo at \$11.50 per 1,000, the ship to be available January 10. Doddwell & Company offer the ship Ningchow to carry 2,000,000 feet at \$11.50, the ship to be ready January 23, while the Globe Navigation Company offers to carry the lumber on two schooners at \$12 per 1,000.

The Transit at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 16.—The first tidings of disaster caused by the recent southeast and southwest gales along the Washington and British Columbia coast are brought by Captain Paulsen, of the four-masted schooner Transit, which reached port Saturday evening after a fair passage of sixteen days from Hilo. Evidence that some lumber-laden craft had jettisoned her deckload was apparent when on Friday last the Transit passed through an immense quantity of new lumber, thirty miles W. S. W., of Tatoosh Island. The Transit is disengaged and will pay off her crew and lay up in the bay pending charter.

The Cable Ship Silvertown.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—The cable steamer Silvertown, bringing the first section of the cable that will connect this port with the Asiatic coast, arrived at Coronel on November 6 from London and sailed on the 9th for this port. She is therefore out eighteen days from the Chilean port and is expected to arrive by the end of this week. The Silvertown carries enough cable to reach from here to Honolulu.

Dirigo Posted as Overdue.

The American ship Dirigo, now out 168 days from Honolulu to New York, was posted as overdue in San Francisco on November 25, but was crossed from the list on it being reported that she had been spoken, no date given. The re-insurance rate had been given as 10 per cent. The Dirigo carries an Hawaiian crew, and a son of President Wright of the Wilder Company is on her as third mate.

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed, not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear. Harder to get relief. Spoils your temper. Nearly drives you crazy.

Want relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman.

Mr. Frank Leiblich of 325 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 225 S. Main street and will cheer for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents. Mailed by The Doan Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitutes.

HOW AUSTIN MET CHARGES

(Continued from Page 6.)

Tuesday, November 25, 1902, 8:30 a. m. Present—Senators Isemburg (Chairman), McCandless and Kalanokalan. THE DEPUTY AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Myers stated that he had been Deputy Auditor since July, 1898. I was informed by the Governor that he had suspended Austin and he requested that I should take charge of the office, the books and papers and everything connected with it and perform all the duties of the office, and on September 28 I took the keys of the office and so on and have had possession ever since.

Q. Mr. Myers, do you know of any checks that have been presented by Mr. Austin to any department of the Government, checks drawn on that department? A. No, sir.

Q. How many warrants have you issued a month in your office?

A. Perhaps the average would be twenty-seven or twenty-eight hundred a month.

Q. Who signs them?

A. Mr. Austin; unless he is absent from town, then I sign them.

Q. How long would it take you to sign these twenty-eight hundred warrants?

A. Well, I should think a thousand a day could be done readily. Bills have to be more or less examined as he goes through with them.

Q. You think if a man did his work thoroughly and conscientiously that he could do a thousand a day?

A. I think so, yes.

Q. And looking through all the bills and everything?

A. There are so many salaries at the end of the month they would get through them quicker than the bills.

Q. What do these warrants consist of, just salary warrants?

A. No; between the 15th and the 20th of the month. The intention of the office is to settle up all the bills for the previous month. Each bill has a warrant drawn for it.

Q. Then warrants don't all come at one time?

A. Oh, no; they are spread through the month.

Q. But you say that conscientiously, the Auditor or the Deputy Auditor could do a thousand a day?

A. If he wasn't disturbed by something else. There is always something occurring that would probably prevent it.

Q. How often—who audits the different departments?

A. Mr. Austin attends to most of them.

Q. You audited the Public Works Department?

A. Yes, this part of it right here.

Q. How often did you audit that?

A. Well, irregular times.

Q. What do you mean by irregular times?

A. Well, now this last time I was from February to September; previous to that it was three months previous.

Q. You mean to say the Public Works Department was never audited between February and September? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the Treasury Department?

A. Well—you know in the Treasury Department proper we have a copy of their cash book six times a month, so we check that, and at the end of the month we have a general trial balance between the two offices, so the Treasury Department proper is checked up to the day, you might say.

Q. Whose duty was it to count the cash in the Treasury?

A. Well, of course, the head of our department. I don't know when it has ever been done by our office.

Q. Don't you think it was the duty of the Auditor to do so?

A. It should be done occasionally.

Q. For instance, you take at the end of October, how is the Auditor to know what the cash is on hand?

A. He cannot know unless he counts it.

Q. Then it is his duty to count that?

A. I suppose it is, it has never been the custom to do it, only perhaps—Mr. Laws did it once.

Q. Mr. Meyers, isn't it a fact that Mr. Austin was out of the office a good deal?

A. Yes, sir, he was this year, he seemed to be in great trouble, I know nothing directly but from intimations I would hear on the streets I supposed it was financial troubles.

Q. When did he usually come to the office in the morning?

A. Sometimes he would be there at half past eight in the morning.

Q. When did he leave?

A. About nine or half past nine he would go away, occasionally and I wouldn't know anything about him for quite a while.

Q. So that you as Deputy Auditor, would have to do his work?

A. Yes, I remained in the office all the time.

Q. And he was absent a great deal of the time when he should have been in his office?

A. Yes, that is what I thought. I do not know any reason for him to go outside except those financial troubles when he tried to relieve himself.

Mr. McCandless. Q. He was not outside on business of the office was he?

A. No, I do not think he was.

Q. Mr. Meyers gave you orders to go into each one of these different departments at times, when you went in to superintend the Department of Public Works for instance, the Auditor General? A. Directly?

Q. Yes.

A. No. If I saw a proper time I just mentioned I was going in there and he said all right.

Q. Did you mention to him between February and September that you would like to go to superintend the Public Works office check off accounts there?

A. No.

Q. If you had do you suppose it would have been all right for you to look after this?

A. Well, if I had gone in I would have been absent from the office.

Q. Why didn't you go in from that time up to September?

A. I was the duty of the Auditor or Deputy Auditor to be in the office during office hours each day, one or the other, and he was absent so often I didn't have time. You see it would take several days continuously to do the work; that is one reason; another reason is Mr. King had a vacation from February to April somewhere; I know it covered two months and I began the books while he was gone. I was the only one that could do it. And then we had twenty-one thousand fire claims warrants on our hands. I signed ten thousand of them myself. Then in the neighborhood of July 4 he, Austin, went to Hilo and was gone two or three weeks, and all these things together I hadn't an opportunity to go down there.

Q. But a great deal of the reason you were not there was because the Auditor General was not attending to his duties in his office?

A. Yes, that prevented. Finally towards the last I got impatient about it. I knew he was in trouble and I was willing to stay there and do what I could, but finally I heard so much about him I became impatient. About nine o'clock on the morning of September 9, I told him: "Mr. Austin, I am going to the Public Works to check off the accounts." "How long will it take," he said, I said "Several days;" and I went down.

Q. Did he stay in the office while you went down to the Public Works?

A. I do not know; but frequently parties depositing money would come with their receipts and I would counter-sign them.

Q. In the superintending of the Public Works?

A. Yes, they went there for me to countersign their receipts.

Q. Could not have Mr. Austin done it? A. Certainly.

Q. Why wasn't it done? A. I don't know.

Q. Did those people say Mr. Austin wasn't there to sign them?

A. No, just came to me.

Q. If he had been in the office they would not have gone to you?

A. I don't know, they might not have gone upstairs. They might have heard I was in there.

(To be continued.)

Whaler Coming Here in March.

Captain Fisher, owner and master of the whaling bark Gayhead, is taking a rest and his mate is now cruising in the Gayhead for sperm whales in the South Pacific. The whaler is to put in here next March to pick up Captain Fisher.

Nevadan on the Way

The steamer Nevada was scheduled to leave San Francisco on November 28 for Honolulu, and is probably now well on her way to this port.

Hawaiian Isles Ashore.

A telegram from Philadelphia reports that the ship Hawaiian Isles is aground on Cherry Flats, near Wilmington Creek, Delaware.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines WAMPOL'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc.—Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT—TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Am. Josephine French, Libellant vs. Transley Thorndyke French, Libellee—Term Summons—Libel for Divorce

The Territory of Hawaii To the High Sheriff of the Territory

of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy:

You are commanded to summon Townsley Thorndyke French, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3rd day of November, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, why the claim of Amy Josephine French plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel for Divorce.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, this 8th day of October, 1902.

(Sig.) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons in said cause, and it is hereby certified that said cause was continued to the February, 1903, Term of said Court and that in the meanwhile publication of said summons be made according to law.

Witness my hand this 25th day of November, 1902.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk Judiciary Department. 2439—61F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Look Hop Co., a co-partnership of Honolulu, of which Ching Wai Puck, Chin Wing Pui, Yuen Chew Ho, Yuen Ping Fong (alias Gan Yan), and Ahl, since deceased, were co-partners, to Lewers & Cooke, Limited, an Hawaiian corporation, which mortgage was dated April 6, 1901, recorded in book 220, page 294, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, 17 Merchant street, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, November 14, 1902.

WAILUA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LIMITED Mortgagee

of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy:

You are commanded to summon Townsley Thorndyke French, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3rd day of November, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, why the claim of Amy Josephine French plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel for Divorce.

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Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle or P. L. Weaver, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, Nov. 14, 1902.

LEWERS & COOKE, LIMITED, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold on said day or postponement of said sale, unless the amount due with expenses of foreclosure shall be paid, are as follows:

That certain leasehold of premises on the easterly side of River street, mauka of Kukui street, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, T. H., described or intended to be described in a certain lease made by John R. Gilliland to Hee Leong and Hung You, dated Oct. 16, 1899, for a term of twenty-five years from Nov. 1, 1899, at a monthly rental of fifty dollars, which said lease was assigned to Look Hop Co., a co-partnership, by bill of sale dated Nov. 6, 1899, recorded in book 197, page 397, which said lease was corrected and confirmed by a lease made by J. R. Gilliland to said Look Hop Co., a co-partnership, dated Oct. 20, 1902, and described by metes and bounds, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River street, and running by true bearings, North 47° 50' East 149.5 feet from the east corner of River and Kukui streets, and running by true bearings as follows:

(1) S. 26° 5' E. 55 feet along land described in L. C. A. No. 141, Apana 2, issued to Keikeya, less a small strip conveyed to John R. Gilliland to Mary Levi; thence